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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BIGGEST THING SINCE QUIT INDIA: FOOD DRIVE

Munshi's Food Fantasy

Mr. K. M. Munshi. Food and Agriculture Minister replying to allround criticism about the mismanagement of food distribution said:

"If we had two hundred thousand tons more of foodgrains today, there would not be one single complaint from any part of the country."

"You will be surprised," he said, "to know that in spite of the strain something like thirteen lakh tons more have been supplied this year to the states by the Government of India."

SHOUTING OVER SUGAR PRICES

Tyagi Demands An Enquiry

NEW DELHI, November 17 (PTI).

There were heated passages between Mr. Munshi and Mr. Mahavir Tyagi when Mr. Munshi referred to the import prices of sugar. Mr. Tyagi had said that by rejecting the offer of a firm to supply sugar at prices lower than those paid by Government later, India had lost Rs. 1.33 crores. Mr. Tyagi had demanded that the officer responsible should be discharged. The dispute arose whether Mr. Tyagi had named the official alleged to be responsible. Mr. Munshi said he had which Mr. Tyagi hotly denied. Other members joined in the dispute.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was in the Chair, asked members not to speak simultaneously and said, "I never knew such things would happen in this house."

Proceeding, Mr. Munshi said that Mr. Tyagi had been misinformed about the deal. The offer, when it was made in April or May, was not of a tempting character and it did not proceed from a reliable source. When it was rejected, there was no question of any loss because nobody ever dreamt that North Korea would attack South Korea in July and that the sugar prices would go up. Had anybody known it, certainly the transaction would have been clinched.

A COMMISSION

Mr. Hussain Imman: Will Government be prepared to appoint a small committee of the House to go into the questions?

When Mr. Munshi replied in the negative, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi shouted: "I ask for an enquiry. I feel there is something hanky-panky. The decision was wrong and the nation has suffered to the tune of rupees one crore and thirty-three lakhs.'.

The Prime Minister, intervening said that however important the subject might be, the "lack of decorum" did not suit any member of the House. It was not necessary to shout at the top of one's voice to make oneself understood. There was the microphone which carried even a low voice. The point should be considered quietly.

Mr. Tyagi: I hope everybody will follow your advice, including yourself.

At the end of the Minister's speech the Deputy Speaker said: "The Prime Minister has asked me to inform the House that he is willing to go not only into this matter but any other matter which may come to the notice of a member if only the member informs him in advance" (cheers).

Calcutta Factory Workers Go On Strike

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (PTI): About 3,500 employees of an iron works factory in Howrah resorted to a stay-in-strike this morning.

The strikers were peaceful and the police have been posted to guard the factory.

It is stated that following an altercation between some workers and the works manager, the latter was assaulted by some persons day before yesterday. Fourteen workers were discharged the following day. This morning the workers came to the factory but instead of joining their duties started a stay-in-strike.

Congress Constitution Body

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (UPI): The Congress Constitution sub-Committee which was appointed at the last session of the Congress Working Committee, met here this afternoon for about 90 minutes to revise the Congress constitution in the light of the suggestions received from various P.C.C.'s.

MUNSHI'S DEFENCE IN PARLIAMENT

We Will Turn The Corner In Another Year

NEW DELHI, November 17, (PTI).

THE PARLIAMENT TODAY ADOPTED THE MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AFTER THE STIRRING CHALLENGE OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE MINISTER MR. K. M. MUNSHI THAT "BY THE GRACE OF GOD WE SHALL CONQUER OUR FOOD DIFFICULTIES IN THE COURSE OF A YEAR."

"Since the 'Quit India' movement," said Mr. Munshi, "this is the biggest thing that this country has undertaken. There is no going back on it. If we cannot grow twenty three lakh more tons of food in one year's time with all our resources, all our talk about Ramrajya and being a heroic nation is absolute nonsense."

Of the grow-more-food campaign, Mr. Munshi said that in 1949, a normal year, India had imported three million tons. This year, eliminating the strain due to the natural calamities, India needed only about fifteen to seventeen lakh tons from abroad. So the rest represented the increase in production.

The date for attainment of self-sufficiency in food, he said, was shifted to March 1952 because when people talked of December 31, 1951 as the target date, they included the rabi crop of 1951 which would really be available only by March 1952.

It was also hoped to grow one hundred per cent of the country's annual requirements of cotton, which amounted to forty lakh bales.

It was also hoped to produce sixty-one lakh bales of jute as against the annual requirement of 72 lakh bales. By reason of this additional increase in the production of jute and cotton, India would have earned in the neighbourhood of rupees 107 crores a year.

On all hands it was agreed. he said, that the situation in Bihar and surrounding parts up to January would not be so difficult but a "very grave and serious crisis" would face them by February and March, affecting one and half crores of people for eight or nine months. By that time, however, the whole machinery of government would have been set in motion to come with the situation.

In view of the food shortage arising out of crop failure in Bihar and other parts of the country, India's import target for the year had been raised from fifteen lakhs to thirty-one lakhs, he said.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Reiterating Government's determination to make the country self-sufficient in food by March 1952, Mr. Munshi said: "We know the difficulties but by God's grace we shall conquer them".

Not only did Government hope to make India self-sufficient in food by March 1952 but also to produce within the country one hundred per cent of her cotton requirements—forty lakh bales per annum—and sixty-one lakh bales of jute as against the annual requirement of seventy-two lakh bales. By reason of this additional increase in the production of jute and cotton, India would have earned in the neighbourhood of rupees one hundred and seven crores per year.

Mr. Munshi said that the import and storage of fertilisers last year was under investigation and the Director of Fertilisers in his department had been dismissed from government service. He was extremely unhappy about the "whole episode", and when the investigation was over, he would place the matter before the House if necessary.

He was replying to Mr. Sidhwa who had alleged that bogus orders had been placed and payments made to bogus persons.

Mr. Munshi and, earlier in the day, his deputy, Mr. Thirumala Rao, and the Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, hit hard at Government's critics. Mr. Munshi and Mr. Gadgil chose Acharya Kripalani as the main target for their counter-criticism, while Mr. Rao chose Prof. Ranga and a Madras newspaper. Mr. Munshi told Congress critics: "It is the duty of those who have put the Government in power not to weaken it by criticisms and spread frustration

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1)

WAR IN KOREA

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): British and American troops probed forward two miles in north-west Korea today, but South Koreans on their right flank ran into trouble from Communist counterattacks.

The advance, almost unopposed, put the United Nations forces in an arc five miles north of Pakchon in the Chongchon River bridgehead.

Further west, the South Koreans were fighting hard for control of the road running from Kunuri to Tokchon. Communists straddled the road near Kunuri and artillery fire made it completely unusable.

United Nations troops pushed forward to within 60 air miles of the Manchurian border tonight after another day of slow, unspectacular advance.

Communists gave ground easily, showing no inclination to stand and fight as they were pressed back further against the border.

Central Jute Board

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (PTI): The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, disclosed here today that the State Government, in consultation with the Government of India, had decided to set up a central board to regulate the purchase and supply of raw jute.

Dr. Roy told pressmen that an ordinance would be promulgated early next week for setting up the board, on which all jute interests, namely the mills, the dealers and balers would be represented.

SUGAR FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Government is releasing some of its sugar stocks for sale on the world market.

The Department of Agriculture announced last night that the Commodity Credit Corporation would accept requests for the assignment of limited quantities of Cuban sugar for shipment to countries abroad.

The Corporation now holds 300,000 tons of Cuban sugar—the remainder of the 600,000 tons it bought last August.

Chief Minister Roy stated Friday that the West Bengal Government had not yet decided anything about the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party in the State.

FRENCH WON'T QUIT HANOI

Pignon's Assurance

HANOI, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter):—French High Commissioner Leon Pignon said here tonight, "The Tonkin delta will be defended. There was never any question of evacuating of the capital, Hanoi."

Tough Viet Namese (Government) partisans were today holding the battered French fortress of Nagabatha, strong point on the Bay River front of south-west Tonking delta.

Insurgents attacking with new bazooka-like weapons failed to storm the fortress on Monday.

At Phulang Thwong, French mountain guns and 25 pounders hurled hundreds of shells on Tuesday night and Wednesday at villages 10 miles to the north where insurgents were said to be concentrating.

The village of Kep Boha was reported in flames.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY WITH NEPALESE PEOPLE

Azad Urges Reforms In That Autocratic State

NEW DELHI, November 17, (PTI).

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, Education Minister, said here today that the only way of resolving the "internal feud" in Nepal was the immediate introduction of political and economic reforms there.

"Although we cannot interefere in the internal affairs of Nepal," he said, "we have to take cognisance of any discontent that arises there. Nepal is India's neighbour and any crisis there may give rise to forces that may endanger India's freedom. It is imperative, therefore, that the present Nepalese crisis should be resolved peacefully and without resort to arms."

Maulana Azad was addressing a public meeting called to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Punjab leader.

"It is amazing," said the Education Minister, "that in the middle of the twentieth century naked autocracy should reign supreme in any part of the world. It is unthinkable and intolerable. There is not one Indian who today does not sympathise with the cause of the Nepalese people. Theirs is a just fight and we in India were fighting the same battle not long ago. Our sympathy is naturally, therefore, with the Nepalese people, many of whom sacrificed in the cause of Indian freedom."

Maulana Azad expressed the hope that the present rulers of Nepal would see the writing on the wall and introduce political and economic reforms to keep pace with the changing times without further bloodshed. "There should be no question of prestige involved in this matter on either side in Nepal. The dispute should be resolved on the sole consideration of introducing democracy in Nepal."

ECA Has No Faith In Asia

WASHINGTON, November 17 (PTI-Reuter): The ECA said today that the aim of the United States aid to South-East Asia was to increase confidence in Asian Governments.

The task of strengthening the countries of South-East Asia is highly complicated, the ECA said in its ninth quarterly report, covering the quarter ending last June 30.

They are not secure against internal subversion, political infiltration, or military aggression," it added.

Killers Get Life

BRUNSWICK, November 17 (PTI-Reuter): Rudolf Pleil, self-styled "mass sex killer," was sentenced to life imprisonment by a German court here today for the murder of nine women and one attempted murder.

Pleil's two accomplices, Karl Hoffman and Konrad Schuessler, were also sentenced for life.

Hoffman was found guilty of seven murders, some of them comitted jointly with Pleil, and Schlussler of two murders committed jointly with Pleil and one attempted murder.

All three accused were deprived for life of their "citizens rights."

BOMBAY CABINET

BOMBAY, Friday: Members of the Bombay Cabinet were closeted in the Chief Minister's room in the Secretariat till late this evening, when, it is learnt, they discussed several problems including the food situation. It was not a regular meeting.

First Triumph Of Nepalis

ASSAULT BY RANA MEN BEATEN OFF

BIRGANJ, November 17, (PTI).

THE NEPALI CONGRESS INSURGENTS TODAY FOUGHT BACK GOVERNMENT TROOPS POISED FOR AN ASSAULT ON BIRGANJ AND HAD ALREADY ADVANCED THREE MILES NORTH FROM PARAWANIPUR BEFORE SUNSET.

Giving this information in a frontline dispatch, the P.T.I. staff correspondent, Wilfred Lazarus, said: "Fierce fighting is in progress."

The big clash came late this afternoon, after the two opposing forces had exchanged desultory fire for 24 hours across the small red-painted bridge over the Sheshia River at Parwanipur, Six miles northwest of Birganj.

On the northern bank of the river were well-armed and well-equipped Government troops, variously estimated between 300 and 600 strong, preparing to tear through the insurgent groups towards Birganj.

On the southern back were comparatively ill-equipped ill-provisioned and ill-organised volunteers of the Nepali Congress with a good sprinkling of Nepalese veterans of the world wars and former fighters of Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army, grimly determined to defend Birganj which, as their base headquarters and the seat of the "Provisional Government" proclaimed by them, has become symbolic to them of their aspirations.

SINCE THURSDAY

The firing across the bridge started yesterday afternoon. The PTI correspondent who had cycled along the railway track from Birganj to Parwanipur, described the scene in these words: "There was great excitement at the spot. State troops had taken positions with machineguns and cannons on the other side. On this side were groups of Congress volunteers, many with firearms.

"As I was watching this tense situation, a man in white dhoti and blue shirt fired the first shot from a locally-made rifle across the river at the State troops. He looked more like a local volunteer than a trained soldier and he fired perhaps out of excitement at the sight of the State troops. But the fighting had started.

"Other men from his side started to fire and shortly afterwards the rattle of machineguns began from the other side. Both sides began to take cover, the State troops in nearby paddy fields and the insurgents behind the raised railway embankment. The insurgent commander on the spot ordered me to leave the place, as I was hardly 50 yards from the scene."

The correspondent reported that the firing continued in a desultory manner during the whole night. As far as could be ascertained, there were only four casualties till noon today—two insurgents injured, one Government Sten gunner killed and a villager, who had strayed into the line of fire, also killed.

ACCORDING TO PLAN

The only information that was forthcoming today from the Nepal Government side on the situation in this sector was "Nepalese Government forces are advancing in the Birganj area, according to plan." Reporting this, a communique issued from the Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi, added that "quiet prevailed in other districts."

The provisional insurgent Government at Birganj today issued a "do not fight" appeal to the State troops now ranged against them. The appeal said: "You are men loyal to the King, do not fire on thoe Congress volunteers who also ow allegiance to the King."

Addressing them as "our own brethern", the appeal told the State troops that when a new Government would be formed their pay would be raised to the scale of the Indian Army.

The pay of a Nepali State soldier is about Rs. 25.

CENTRAL SECTOR

There was news today, for the first time, of another point of flare up in the central sector. Nepal State troops repulsed an attack on Jaleswar, a town about 100 miles east of Birganj on the Indo-Nepal border. These troops, believed to have been assembled from the surrounding districts, threw back an insurgent attempt to take control of this well-fortified town yesterday afternoon. While details were lacking, it was stated that the Congress side had suffered "heavy casualties."

VIGILANCE

There were further reports today of strict Indian police vigilance on the Indo-Nepal border to prevent arms and ammunition passing from one side to another. Prominent police officers of both Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been touring the frontier areas and additional police have been posted at all important points.

A spokesman of the Nepali Congress insurgents, commenting on this,

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2)

India To Back Tibet's Case

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17, (PTI).

MR. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, India's Railway Minister, said here today that India would support before the United Nations Tibet's case against China.

Mr. Ayyangar, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee of the Indian Cabinet, made this observation at the Indian News Chronicle Forum foreign policy debate, over which he presided.

He said that Tibet had first approached India for sponsoring the case, but India had told her that she could not do so, but if Tibet so wished she could directly appeal to the United Nations.

"According to our present judgment on the question on its merits, we are prepared to support Tibet's case to the extent that China should have solved this question by peaceful means and it was wrong of her to have marched her armies into Tibet for the purpose of settling this question," Mr. Ayyangar said.

DISCOURTEOUS

Referring to the notes that had passed between India and China over Tibet, Mr. Ayyangar said that the Chinese reply to India had been "discourteous" at one stage and had caused "surprise" to the Government of India. But because of that, nobody should suggest that India should withdraw her recognition of China.

"Nothing has happened in the conduct of China, since our recognition, which justifies the withdrawal of the recognition of China, not even her conduct in relation to Tibet," Mr. Ayyangar declared.

If You Want To Make Money

MIRAJ, Nov. 17 (UPI): "If your object in taking up the medical profession is to make money, you are mistaken, because the primary object of the medical profession is humanitarian. It is the noblest of professions wherein money-making can never be the ultimate goal, but wherein money can come in incidentally.

"If your object is mercenary, if you want to earn money, don't join this profession. If you want to earn money, you can make it by stock brokerage or blackmarket. Join the medical profession with a missionary zeal."

Thus advised Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, addressing this morning the medical students in the Miraj Mission Hospital. Dr. Evans delivered the welcome speech.

Standardisation Of Goods

LEGISLATION TO BE ENACTED

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17: The Central Government proposes to enact legislation for standardisation on marketing of goods through Indian Standards Institution.

The statement of objects and reasons of the proposed bill says that "As prerequisite to establishment of healthy trade, both internal and external standardisation of products irrespective of the quality which would compare very favourably with established make of foreign products is essential and needs no emphasis.

"With this object in view the Government of India in the Department of Industry and Supply in their resolution dated September 3, 1946 set up the Indian Standards Institution with inter alia the following functions—to prepare and promote general adoption of standards of national and internationals basis—to promote standardisation, quality control and simplification in industry—to provide for registration of standardisation marks applicable to products, commodities, etc. —to provide or arrange facilities for examination and testing of commodities etc."

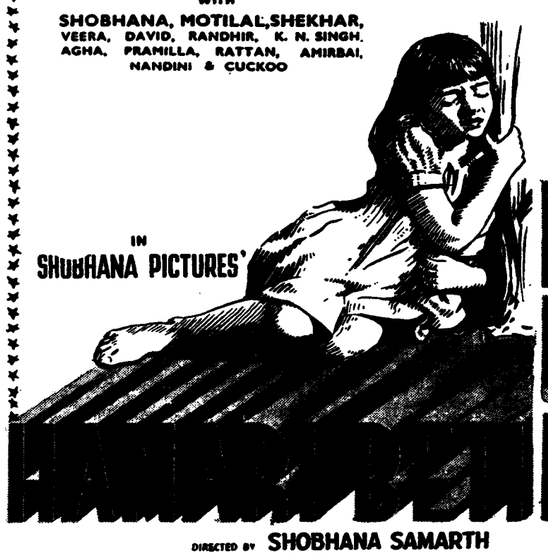
The Indian Standards institution has drawn up and are now finalising Indian standards specification for most of the commodities and manufactured articles which figure in our export trade with overseas countries and also in home markets. The certification marks is a convenient measure to secure standardisation of commodities and is in use in many progressive countries such as Britain, France, etc. As defined in Trades Marks Act it is 'a mark adopted in relation to any goods to distinguish in course of trade, goods certified'

BABY TANUJA WILL MAKE YOU CRY AS WELL AS LAUGH!

NUTAN * BABY TANUJA

WITH

SHOBHANA, MOTILAL, SHEKHAR, VEERA, DAVID, RANDHIR, K. N. SINGH, AGHA, PRAMILLA, RATTAN, AMIRBAI, NANDINI & CUCKOO



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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Assistant Engineer in the Bus Department of this Undertaking.

Minimum qualifications required for the post are:

A degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised Institution with knowledge of automobile, petrol and diesel engines and with at least 5 years' experience in a responsible position exclusive of the period of training and|or apprenticeship in an automobile workshop of some magnitude.

AGE—Not less than 28 and not more than 40 years.

SALARY—Rs. 500-50-800.

Dearness Allowance admissible in accordance with the B.E.S. & T. Committee's Rules in force from time to time and are subject to alteration or withdrawal at the discretion of the Committee. The Dearness Allowance payable at present is—

For a salary of Rs. 500|- p.m. Rs. 70|-

From Rs. 501|- to Rs. 750|- p.m. Rs. 85|-

From Rs. 751|- to Rs. 1,000|- p.m. Rs. 100|-

Applications giving personal particulars, details of educational and technical qualifications and practical experience and the salary last drawn with copies of testimonials and references which will not be returned should be forwarded to the General Manager, Bombay Municipality, the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 30th November, 1950.

The selected candidate will be required to undergo and pass a medical examination by the Undertaking's Medical Officer in Bombay and will be on probation for a period of one year, on completion of which, if found suitable he will be made permanent and be entitled to the Undertaking's contributory Provident Fund and other benefits.

The selected candidate will have good future prospects for promotion to higher grades but he will be required in the course of his service to qualify for Corporate Membership of the Institution of Electrical or Mechanical Engineers, London, or the Institution of Engineers, India, if not already so qualified .

Receipt of applications will not be acknowledged unless sent in a registered cover with acknowledgment due.

Candidates called for interview will be required to attend at the Undertaking's Head Office in Bombay at their own cost.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify a candidate.

P. R. SHIVDASANI,
Deputy General Manager

(9021)

SITUATION VACANT

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION open to persons of all communities having domicile in the State of Bombay, for recruitment of Divisional Accountants will be held in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay from 19th to 21st February 1951. Only those with first or Second class degrees (Intermediate in the case of those with War Service) need apply. Further particulars available from the Accountant General, Bombay.

B. C. DUTT
Accountant General
(9104)

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advertisement No. 48.

APPLICATIONS INVITED for the undermentioned post from citizens of India. Persons who have migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India or subjects of Nepal or of Sikkim or of a Portuguese or French possession in India are also eligible but in their case a certificate of eligibility from the Government of India will be necessary for appointment. Such candidates should apply to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, for the necessary certificate and furnish satisfactory proof of having so applied. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Castes, tribal and aboriginal communities candidates and displaced persons. In the case of Indian employees of the Government of Burma discharged owing to constitutional changes in that country, the conditions regarding upper age limit may not be enforced in respect of temporary appointments while they may be relaxed upto 45 years where necessary in respect of permanent and quasi-permanent appointments. For others, age limits will be strictly adhered to save in exceptional circumstances and in no case beyond a limit of three years. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Parliament House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Re. 1/14/- for Scheduled Castes, tribal and aboriginal communities candidates) 16TH DECEMBER, 1950. The Crossed Postal Order should be marked payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, at New Delhi Post Office to whom also the applications should be addressed. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a BONA FIDE displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. SEPARATE APPLICATION WITH SEPARATE FEE REQUIRED FOR EACH POST. Candidates from outside India may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Such candidates should deposit their fees at the Office of the High Commissioner for India or of the Indian Ambassador or of the Government of India's Representative as the case may be and attach the receipts to their applications. Two weeks' extension allowed to candidates residing abroad. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

FOUR INFORMATION ASSISTANTS, PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. Central Service Class II (Non-Gazetted). Posts temporary upto February, 1951, for the present but likely to be extended thereafter. One post reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates but will be treated as 'unreserved' if no such suitable candidate is forthcoming. Candidates may have to sit for a written test in addition to the usual interview. Details of the test will be communicated to candidates in due course. PAY:—Rs. 300-20-500. AGE:—Between 21 and 35 years. Relaxable for Government servants holding journalistic posts. QUALIFICATIONS — ESSENTIAL — POSTS (I) TO (III) —(i) Degree of a recognised University with proficiency in English and Hindi or Urdu as the case may be. The requirement of a degree may be relaxed in the case of candidates whom the Commission consider otherwise well-qualified. (ii) About 2 years' journalistic experience which should include experience of news-gathering and write up. Of this about one year should be in a newspaper of standing in Hindi or Urdu. FOR POST (IV)—(i) Degree of a recognised University with proficiency in English. The requirement of a degree may be relaxed in the case of candidates whom the Commission consider otherwise well-qualified. (ii) About 2 years' journalistic experience which should include experience of news-gathering, write up and handling of illustrated material. DESIRABLE—Some experience of handling of a camera. NOTE:—Candidates should submit with their applications cuttings or copies of their published articles, etc.

2. ONE POTATO DEVELOPMENT OFFICER FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH, SIMLA. General Central Service Class I (Junior scale). Post temporary for 3 years in the first instance but may become permanent. PAY:— Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E.B.-30-770-40-850. AGE:—Between 30 and 45 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL:—(i) B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture OR a M.Sc. Degree in Botany. (ii) Post-graduate training in Agricultural Botany or virus Pathology, preferably leading to Associateship of I.A.R.I. New Delhi or to a doctorate. (iii) About 3 years' practical experience of Potato growing and knowledge of the problems of Potato Production for Seed purposes. DESIRABLE:—Experience of Agricultural conditions in Hills.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur towards the end of February, 1951, for recruitment to the Military Wing of the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun, for the course commencing in July 1951. AGE-LIMITS: GENERAL: 18-21 years on 1-7-1951. FOR PERSONAL SERVING IN ARMY:—18-24 years on 1-7-1951. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:—Intermediate or equivalent. Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear for Intermediate or equivalent examination will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed that examination before the commencement of the Course. Application forms and full particulars obtainable from the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Parliament House, New Delhi, to whom completed applications must reach by 16-12-50 (30-12-50 in case of candidates in foreign countries). When requesting for forms candidates must prominently state "MILITARY WING EXAMINATION."

(9109)

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following subjects have been selected for the Tagore Law Professorship for the year 1952 :—

(1) Law of Banking with special reference to India.
(2) Law of Mines and Minerals with special reference to India.

The Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the subjects prescribed for the year. The salary of the Professor is Rs. 9,000.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1951, stating on which the subjects prescribed they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and also the same number of copies of his introductory lecture. It being understood that the synopsis should not be a bare enumeration of headings, but should be such that it would be possible for the Examiners to form therefrom an idea both of the subject matter and the method of treatment.

The Professor will, not later than the expiry of twelve months from the date of his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred by the Faculty of Law to a Committee of not more than three persons to be selected for their special competence in this behalf, who will examine the same, and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press as soon as practicable, after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

S. C. GHOSH.
Registrar (Offg.)

Senate House,
The 7th November, 1950

(9110)

PROF. GAJJAR'S STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.

BOMBAY-13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at NEW ISLAM MILLS COMPOUND, CURREY ROAD, BOMBAY, 13, on MONDAY 4th December 1950 at 4 p. m. (I.S.T.) to transact the following:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1949.
2. To sanction dividend on Preference Shares.
3. To sanction dividend on Ordinary 'A' & 'B' Shares.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Dr. J. G. Parekh and Mr. R. J. Shah who retire under Article 108 of the Articles of Association read with Regulation 78 of Table 'A' of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix the remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
V. M. GAJJAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay 18-11-'50.

N.B:—The Share Transfer books of the Company will be closed from 27th November, 1950 to 12th December, 1950 (both days inclusive).

N.B:—The dividends, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 17th December, 1950 during Office hours to those share holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 26th November, 1950.

To

The Shareholders of Prof. Gajjar's Standard Chemical Works, Ltd. and in particular to:—

Dr. D. N. Kalyanwala & Mrs. Mabel Kalyanwala, Mr. Samaldas Mulji Mehta, Dr. T. V. Varia, Dr. P. Vasudeo Rao, Dr. Dhirajlal B. Kothari, Mr. Ranganath Rao Kale, Mr. Mohamad Ahmad, Dr. P. Gundu Rao, Dr. B. Narayan, Mrs. Chikmanglur Kamaladevi Krishnamurti.

(9105)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

No. 18927|151—In supersession of the order, dated the 31st May 1943, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, requiring intending omnibus passengers to form queues, which was last renewed for a period of six months on the 19th May 1945, it is hereby ordered that intending omnibus passengers waiting at bus stops for omnibuses shall form queues on the pavement parallel to the kerb or parallel to the edge of the roadway where no pavement exists and that no intending omnibus passenger shall enter any omnibus until passengers who wish to alight have done so, and then only in strict rotation in accordance with his position in the queue.

This order is made under section 23 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, and shall remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th November 1945.

NOTE:—The above order which was extended by my orders, dated the 1st May 1946, 8th November 1946, 8th May 1947, 18th November 1947, 17th May 1948, 18th November 1948, 18th May 1949, 18th November 1949 and 18th May 1950 upto and including the 18th November 1950 is hereby further extended under the provisions of section 23 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, for a further period of six months from the 19th November 1950.

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 18th November 1950.

(9113)

WANTED

INSURANCE FIELD STAFF

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from educated persons with influence for the posts of agents and special agents to augment the field organisation in all parts of India of an old established British Life Office. Apply giving age, details of previous experience if any, copies of testimonials; and place where appointment desired, to Box No. 9112 "Bombay Chronicle".

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) SHRI JASKARAN LALCHAND (2) R. S. HANUMANBUX LALCHAND and (3) SHRI PURANMAL LALCHAND have contracted with my clients for the absolute sale to them free from encumbrances of the undermentioned property:

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Laxmi Bhuwan, Kharkar Ali, Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

ALL those pieces and parcels of land, ground known as "Dhulia Salt Works" bearing Survey No. 10 area 44 Acres and 9-3/4 Gunthas including 459 pans for cultivation of salt and other portions such as KHAJINAS, TAPAWANIS, Platforms and others together with all appurtenances and rights without any reservation by Vendors being and situate at Anik Custom Taluka Trombay Saja Mahul and in the Revenue and Registration District and Division, Bombay Suburban and Taluka and Sub Division South Salsette and Bandra belonging to the Vendors absolutely

P. V. JOSHI
Purchasers' Advocate

(9111)

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) SHAH DEVCHAND GULABCHAND (2) SHAH MEGHJI VIRJI (3) SHAH DEVJEE DHARAMSEY and (4) SHAH RAMNIKLAL DEVCHAND, have ceased to be partners in my clients' firm, Messrs. LALLJEE SAJUN & CO., as from Kartak Sud 1st Samvat Year 2007 i.e. Friday the 10th November 1950.

Dated this 16th day of November 1950.

S. NARAYANAIAH
Advocate for
Fakirmahomed C. L. Sajun,
Partner, Lalljee Sajun & Co.

(9106)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the issue of the Times of India of 15th November 1950 under the signature of S. M. Modi, proprietor of Minerva Movietone, we are instructed by our clients Rajshri Pictures Ltd., to give public notice which we hereby do that the perpetual exhibition distribution and exploitation rights of the picture 'Sheesh Mahal' for the territories (1) Delhi, U.P., East Punjab circuits (2) Bengal circuit and (3) Southern India circuit have been purchased by our clients from Messrs. Minerva Movietone by two agreements both dated 28th September 1949 and that our clients have paid the full amount payable under the said two agreements to Messrs. Minerva Movietone and that our clients have obtained delivery of the prints and publicity materials and that our clients have been and are exhibiting the said picture 'Sheesh Mahal' in the said circuits in their own rights. Messrs. Minerva Movietone are not entitled to sell the said rights of the said picture for the said circuits to any party or to invite offers for sale thereof. Public are hereby warned against purchasing the said rights of the said picture 'Sheesh Mahal' for the said circuits.

Dated this 17th day of November 1950.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM
Attorneys for
Rajshri Pictures Ltd.

(9108)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORESHWAR KHANDERAO PARELKAR have contracted to sell his 1/4 share and made agreement on dated 27th June 1950 to me the undermentioned property.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon by way of Mortgage, charge, gift, purtenance, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to notify to the undersigned in writing at my place at 12 D. Parel Village Bombay No. 12 within 14 days from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Toka Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Village Back Road in the Town Island and registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty nine (339 square yards) or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Last Rent Roll No. 14164 (current) Rent Roll No. 6094 Laughton Survey No. 3/31 Cadastral Survey No. 272 of Cadastral Division Parel Sewri and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under Ward No. 2765 and Street No. 1450 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Ram Moreshwar and others and partly by the property of Janardhan Moroba and partly by the property of the Trustees of the late Moti Curramsey and on or towards the South by Parel Back Road on or towards the West by the property of Shapurji Dadabhai Daruwala on or towards the East by the property of Ram Moreshwar and others.

PANDHARINATH ANANTRAO PARELKAR

(9107)

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that with effect from the end of Diwali S. Y. 2006 i.e. from 9th November 1950 Mr. HARIDAS BHAGWANDAS has retired from the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Gopaldas Karsondas, Pragji Thackersey, Jagjivan Haridas and Haridas Bhagwandas who were carrying on business as Cloth and Piecegoods Merchants at Shop No. 235, 5th Lane, Mangaldas Market, Bombay under the firm name of Messrs. Jagjivan & Company and the said partnership will now be carried on by the continuing partners viz. Gopaldas Karsondas, Pragji Thackersey and Jagjivan Haridas as from Kartak Sud 1 S. Y. 2007 i.e. 10th November 1950 under the same name of Messrs. Jagjivan & Company and the said partnership has been dissolved from the said date so far as concerns the said Haridas Bhagwandas.

VASANT B. KASOTIA
Advocate for
Gopaldas Karsondas,
Pragji Thackersey and
Jagjivan Haridas

Bombay dated 17th November 1950

(9103)

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE, TOMORROW (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. Property of M. Fraser Esqr. and others at Babulal Mansion Chowpatty seaface of complete household and office furniture, Eng. Phillips safe, steel-almirah, typewriter, Singer foot machine, radio wall clock. Eng. large ice box. zoola sofa cabinet, writing bureau, Eng. vono bed. Cabinet gramophone, etc. T. 40213, EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF about 14000 New American Khakhi Corduroy Breeches on WEDNESDAY, 22-11-50 at 2-30 p.m. at Godown No. 1 of Sultan Mansion, Opp. Kesar Baug, New Chinch Bunder Rd., by order of Mr. J. E. Ebrahim and on a/c and at risk of M/s J. J. & Sons (of 52, Dadiseth Agiary Lane), the defaulting purchasers.

Terms:—25% cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 (SEVENTEEN) CHRYSLER & GREY ENGINES.

M|S. GANDHI & CO., will, under instructions from M|s. Minocheher Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for M|s. Premji Haridas & Co., the Pledgees and on a|c and at risk of M|s. Bagmal Manilal Parikh the Pledgors, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 27-11-50 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazgaon, Love Lane at the Godown of the Pledgees:— Seventeen 85 BHP Chrysler & Grey Engines, complete having six cylinders with a bore of 4", stroke of 4 3|8", total piston displacement of 330 Cubic Inches, developing 85 BHP at 2000 RPM right hand rotation and a reducing gear of 2:1; equipped with 6 volt autolite starting motor starter, relay switch, distributor, condensor coil 6 volt shunt wound generator with off mount current voltage regulator.

Terms:—25% cash deposit.

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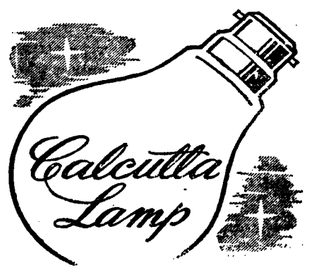

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Reorganisation Of Handloom Industry

MOVE TO ELIMINATE MIDDLEMEN

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Government of Bombay has considered the recommendations contained in chapter III of the report of the Sholapur Handloom Weavers' Enquiry Committee so far as the recognisation of the handloom industry on a co-operative basis is concerned and taken decisions on them.

The Government agrees with the Committee's view that it is necessary to organise the handloom industry on a co-operative basis in order that the small producer derives the benefits of large-scale production, at the same time retaining his individuality and initiative. This will make it possible to eliminate the middlemen and secure the highest return to the primary producer. Already, there are many co-operative societies of weavers at Sholapur.

The Government also agrees with the committee in preferring Assamis to weavers as members of such societies (An Assami is a master weaver under whom a few weavers work).

It, however, does not accept its recommendation that an Assami who wants to become a member of a society should not own more than five looms.

GOONDA RUNS AMUCK AT CAMBAY

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 17: A goonda named Chand Dada, who had had three convictions in the past, recently ran amok at Cambay, flourishing his dagger as he sped past the streets.

The Cambay Home Guards' Commandant, Shree Mohansingh, arrested the goonda.

Chagla's Advice To Medical Students

MIRAJ, Nov. 17 (PTI): Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, today advised medical students to "join their profession with a missionary zeal and not for making money."

"There is no nobler profession than those of nursing and medical whose primary object is humanitarian work," he said addressing the medical students and nurses at the Miraj Medical Centre this morning.

Locusts Destroy Crops In Matar Taluka

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 17: Swarms of red-coloured locusts spreading over an area of about seven square miles alighted on the cropped areas on last Saturday evening at Matar and destroyed pulse crops.

Meanwhile the cultivators of Limbasi and other villages in the Matar taluka have destroyed a large number of locusts' eggs and wingless "hoppers" with cammaxene before they could start marching across the country side.

Jobless Ends Life

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 17: Shri Kamalendra Ghosh, a 17-year-old son of Shri Govindlal Ghosh, driver, GIP Rly. Jubbulpore, committed suicide on Wednesday in his house in Ganjipura, a ward of the city, by hanging himself from a rafter.

It is stated that the deceased was in search of an employment, and when he failed in securing a job, he took this measure to end his life.

Sugar Blackmarketers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17: Three prominent merchants were arrested for selling sugar in black market in Zalod taluka, it is learnt here.

It is stated that these merchants used to collect sugar on the ration cards of poor farmers on nominal price and used to sell the same at a high price. Police have seized five maunds of sugar.

Plea To Raise Moral And Spiritual Values

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Nov. 17: Jiwajirao Inter College students observed the martyrdom of Harisingh a student killed in the firing of ninth August.

Acharya Kumtappa, President of the All-India Village Industries Association, who was the chief guest urged raising spiritual and moral values. He also advocated ban on the production of hydrogenated oils.

Referring to food position he said that village self-sufficiency alone could solve India's food problem.

Electoral Forms In Regional Languages

BOMBAY, Friday.

Forms Nos. VI and VIII for the use of persons whose names are found to have been omitted out of the electoral rolls or who desire to have their names corrected have been printed in regional languages of the Bombay State also.

The public has also been permitted to get these forms reproduced in regional languages themselves when, for any reason, difficulty is experienced in securing the officially printed forms on condition that such forms conform to the prescribed forms.

Singapore Special Guards In Action

SINGAPORE, Nov. 17 (PTI): Singapore's first batch of 100 Anti-Sabotage Guards took up their duties this week.

The Anti-Sabotage Guards scheme has been introduced by the Government in view of the increased incidence of arson in the city arising from Communist terrorist activities.

The guards form a new section of the colony's special police force.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Shud 9, 2007
Muslim: Safar 7, 1370
Parsi: Khordad 19, 1320
Sunrise 6-47 a.m., Sunset 6-0 p.m.
Hightide 07-00, 20-06 Lowtide 00-22, 14-04.

Today's Engagements

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain. Free Public Lecture on "Psychism and Spirituality" at 6-15 p.m. on Sunday.

P.E.N.: Dr. Wallace Stegner of Stanford University, U.S.A. will lecture on "Literature—A Lens On Life" on Saturday at 6-15 p.m. at Wilson College Hall. Mr. Frank Moreas will prside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Boat Excursion from the Gateway of India from 6-15 to 9-15 p.m. Admission cards from the Association's Office.

TODAY'S RADIO

SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Assamese 7 a.m., 1 p.m. Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 9. Gujerati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m., 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m., 3-15. Hindi 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m., 8 Punjabi 8-30 a.m., 8-15. Marathi 8-30 a.m., Tamil 8-15. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7. Urdu 9 a.m., 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244m.—07-30 Subhashita 07-35 Mangal smaran 07-40 Prog., 07-45 N Choksey, G songs 08-15 G Hangal, k. b. todi 13-10 Rasdhara 13-40 Yours 17-30 For children, G 18-10 S A Bhosale, clarionet 18-25 S Joshirao, patdeep 18-40 Ratnakant, jaitshree 19-00 N Choksey, G songs 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air artist, geets 19-30 S Joshirao, behag 19-45 For industrial workers 20-30 Amritlal, G bhajan and geet 20-45 B Manjrekar, sawni 21-15 N Choksey, G songs 21-30 Studio concert.

VARIATIONS 353m.—08-00 L K Kunte, clarionet 08-45 Anusuya Chaudhari, bhavgeets 12-45 Tantrakari 13-30 Bhavpushpen 13-50 G M Londhe 17-30 Anusuya Chaudhari, bhavgeets, vocal 17-45 G S Yellapurkar K songs 18-00 Saralabai Joshirao, M pad 18-20 For villages in M, and at 18-50 in K 19-30 Commercial news 20-15 Anusuya Chaudhari, M songs 20-30 Letters' replies, M 20-45 V Madgulkar's M feature "Rawiwar" 21-00 Folk songs 21-30 Sangeet sadhana, interview with Vasant Desai 22-00 Gangubai Hangal.

BARODA

250m.—07-55 Pratahsmaran 08-15 G geets 08-30 N Senderkar, khayal 18-20 B Thakur, flute 18-30 For rural listeners 19-00 M M Sultan, ghazals 18-15 Letters' replies 19-30 N Senderkar, kh.v.d. bhajan 20-00 Film songs 20-10 Locals 21-15 M M Sultan, ghazals 21-30 A H Khan, dadra, thumri 21-45 N Senderkar, kh.v.d.

AHMEDABAD

326.1m.—07-55 Pratahsmaran 08-15 S Gundani, violin 08-30 Hear this 18-20 As in Baroda 18-30 G Dantale, cl. vocal 18-45 New songs 19-00 As in Baroda 19-15 B Rawat on literature and art 19-30 For industrial workers 20-00 Locals 20-05 P Bhachech, G songs 20-30 G. Dantale cl. vocal 21-15 Film songs 21-30 G Dantale cl. vocal 21-45 P Bhachech, G geets.

Film Music Director On Air

BOMBAY, Friday.

Shri Vasant Desai, the well-known film music director will be interviewed in the "SANGEET SADHANA" programme of All India Radio, Bombay, to be broadcast at 9-30 p.m. on November 18, on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Textile Talks On Nov. 20

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Textile Commissioner here has convened a conference of textile authorities of the State Governments here for November 20 and 21 to review the working of the textile control measures.

The conference will also consider the yarn position and the quotas to be allotted to the States as also the condition of handloom industry.

OVER A CRORE DEFICIT IN MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Adequate Water Supply To City Assured

BOMBAY, Friday.

MR. B. A. DALAL, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, said here today that the Municipal budget did not present a rosy picture of the Municipal finances. Mr. Dalal was criticising the budget at a meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Dalal observed that the budget was one more link in the chain of deficit budgets they had been confronted with during recent years. The present deficit of Rs. 1.37 crores had surpassed in magnitude the deficits in any of the previous years. He was, however, satisfied to find that except the levy of the Theatre Tax and a small increase in water charges, the budget did not envisage any increase in the existing municipal taxes. Another pleasing feature of the budget was that even in the present state of finances, the budget had provided for the maintenance of all the municipal services at a fair standard of efficiency and for the prosecution of the schemes already taken in hands.

ATTITUDE DEPLORED

The chairman of the Standing Committee deplored the Central Governments attitude in according to the Corporation, a step-motherly treatment with regard to the representation made by the latter for the recognition of their claims for a share of the Petrol Duty and repairs to the roads of the city which were damaged extensively due to heavy military traffic during the war. Considering the fact that Bombay was the largest port on the western coast of the country, a somewhat better treatment was expected.

Further, the Central Government, continued Mr. Dalal(had refused to pay the general tax in respect of their properties within the city under the provisions of Section 154 of the Government of India Act and had claimed refund of the taxes paid in respect of such properties since 1937. Apart from the legal issues involved, the claims put forward by the government were hardly fair or equitable.

Mr. Dalal further pointed out that the government had also claimed exemption from the payment of Town Duty. They had claimed refund of the Town Duties already paid on the grains imported into the city on their account, thereby putting the Corporation to a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs. He urged that the Municipal Commissioner should take steps to submit a proper representation to the government in the matter.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Mr. Dalal further observed that the attitude of the Bombay Port Trust in putting off the payment of their dues on account of the General Tax in respect of their properties according to the revised valuation for the quinquennium 1944-49 was hardly tolerable. Now that the matter was referred to the Central Government, he hoped that an early settlement of the dispute would be arrived at.

Mr. Dalal felt that the greatest cry in the city was for adequate water supply. The complaint was no doubt genuine and the Corporation had embarked upon the Vaitarna-Tansa scheme for the augmentation of the water supply. This scheme needed to be pushed through as expeditiously as possible. He hoped that the executive would see to it that the scheme was completed within the stipulated time. He also called upon the executive to investigate and put right any defects in the existing system of the distribution of water and appealed to the public to co-operate with the municipal authorities in preventing the avoidable waste of water.

Fourth Party Election Meeting

BOMBAY, Friday.

"In connection with the Bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly (from Bombay South) a public meeting to support the candidature of Mr. Mohamed Omar Kokil will be held under the auspices of the Fourth Party on Saturday night 9-0 p.m. November 18, at Pydhonie Road, (near Ismail Habib Masjid) Bombay.

Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim, M.L.A. will preside and Mr. A. A Khan, M.L.A.—Leader of the Fourth Party will speak on the occasion."

MORE DEPRESSION IN BAY OF BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 17 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Friday:

The depression in the west Bay of Bengal has intensified and is now deep. It is centred at 2-30 a.m. within one degree of lat. 15'N., long. 83-1,2'E. It may intensify into a cyclonic storm and move in a northerly direction.

In association with the depression, rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy along the Orissa coast. There has also been local rain in coastal Andhra Desa and Gangetic West Bengal. A few showers have been reported from Malabar-south Kanara and Tamilnad.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over the region extending from the Punjab (India) to Gujarat and Vindhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread coastal Andhra Desa. There will be local rain in each Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and a few falls of rain in the southern districts of coastal Andhra Desa in Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin.

HEAVY RAINFALL AND GALE WARNING:—Locally very heavy rain is likely in Orissa, a Gangetic West Bengal and the northern districts of coastal Andhra Desa during the next 48 hours. Occasional gales may also commence along the coast between Makinanda and Puri within the next 24 hours.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from October 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Friday:

Abu 75 54 0 0 minus 0.8 Ahmedabad 88 60 0 1.6 minus 1.4 Allahabad 84 50 0 0 minus 2.5 Ambala 82 49 0 0 minus 1.1 Bengalore 77 59 0 14.2 plus 6.1 Baroda 91 56 0 0 minus 2.5 Belgaum 82 60 0 8.4 plus 2.3 Bhavnagar 90 59 0 0 Minus 1.0 Bhuj 89 59 0 0 Minus 0.3 BOMBAY 91 73 0 1.4 minus 1.6 Calcutta 80 70 0.1 9.8 plus 4.6 Cuttack 78 68 —2.8 minus 3.8 Darjeeling 58 44 0 2.8 minus 3.2 Delhi 78 48 0 0 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 59 0 2.1 minus 1.3 Jubbulpore 81 46 0 0.5 minus 1.7 Lucknow 83 48 0.1 0 minus 1.3 Madras 76 70 0 11.6 minus 9.0 Mahabaleshwar 78 59 0 8.8 plus 1.6 Mussoorie 59 45 0 0 minus 1.3 Nagpur 85 57 0 0.5 minus 2.3 Ootacamund 64 42 0 11.7 minus 0.6 Patiala 81 49 0 0 — Patna 85 63 0 0 minus 2.5 Poona 89 58 0 2.8 minus 1.6 Rajkot — 60 0 0 minus 0.7 Ranchi 76 61 0 1.1 minus 2.4 Shillong 68 51 0 6.1 minus 2.0 Sholapur 90 66 0 3.0 minus 1.1 Simla 56 45 0 0.3 minus 1.2 Surat 94 — — — —.

DEEPOTSAVI NUMBER OF VANDEMATARAM

Illuminating Articles

BOMBAY, Friday.

We have received the Deepotsavi number of 'Vadematararam' Edited by Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi and priced Rs. 1/4. This number can be obtained from the 'Vandemataram' Office Fort, Bombay.

The number contains contributions from famous Gujarati writers like Sjt. Jyotindra Dave, Sjt. Guvantrai Acharya etc. Several poems of outstanding merit have also found their place here. But the real worth of this number is in the several studious and illuminating articles on various industrial and business problems, written by the well-known economists and business-magnates of Bombay. These articles will give valuable guidance to interested persons.

We have also received the Silver Jubilee number of the Hindi journal "Sainik". The several messages of good will sent to the journal on this occasion show the immense popularity it has enjoyed among its public. No less a person that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has paid his tributes to Sainik. The number contains various articles of diverse interest written by competent pens For lovers of light reading there is a short story, a one-act play, several poems, and some articles of literary interest. The Silver-Jubilee number will be a treat for the readers of 'Sainik'.

NEW CHIEF OF AIR SERVICES OF INDIA

Mr. N. Dandeker Likely To Be Appointed

BOMBAY. Friday.

At the 13 h annual General meeting of the Air Services of India Ltd. held on Thursday, the Directors' report and the accoun for the year ended 30th June, 1950 were passed and adopted by the shareholders.

At the extra-ordinary meeting held immediately after the annual general meeting, the termination of the managing Agency of the Company which is held by a subsidiary of the Scindia Company, was approved and consequential changes in the Company's articles of association were passed.

With a view to reorganise the affairs of the Company it was intended to appoint a managing Director in the place of managing agents. It is understood that Mr. N. Dandeker, I. C. S., whose services have been lent by Government to the Scindias, will be appointed managing director.

CASE ADJOURNED SINE DIE

Banks' Dispute

BOMBAY, Friday.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee)

The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd. ..... Petitioner.

vs.

1. The Reserve Bank of India Ltd.
2. The Sindhu Resettlement Corp. Ltd. ..... Respondents.

In order to afford the second respondent an opportunity to cross-examine Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, the former Governor of the Reserve Bank who is now the Finance Minister of India, His Lordship adjourned hearing of the case sine die for the convenience of all parties.

The petitioner bank had borrowed Rs. 85 lakhs from the Reserve Bank since February, 1949, upon the security of its assets. The second respondent bank also claimed to be a creditor of the petitioner bank for Rs. 12,99,202-9-6 upon the security of the same assets on which a first charge had been created in favour of the first respondent bank.

PETITIONER'S PLEA

The petitioner-bank contended that the mortgages and charges created in favour of the Reserve Bank were void inter alia on the ground that they were not registered under section 109 of the Companies Act.

The Reserve Bank contended that the statutory charge in its favour under section 18 of the Reserve Bank of India Act took precedence over all other creditors of the petitioner bank as its the then Governor Sir C. D. Desmukh had formed the opinion that a special occasion had arisen under section 18 of the Reserve Bank of India Act to make these advances in the interests of trade, commerce, industry and agriculture.

The second respondent bank claimed priority over the statutory charge relied on by the Reserve Bank and desired to cross-examine Sir Chintaman Deshmukh with regard to the opinion formed by him.

Marriage Dissolved: Desertion

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mrs. Sitabai Ramdas who married Ramdas Barlangadi at South Kanara, Madras, applied at the Bombay High Court, for a divorce from her husband under the Bombay Hindu Divorce Act.

It was contended on behalf of the wife that although her marriage was not performed in Bombay and she did not last reside with her husband in Bombay yet the fact that she came to Bombay in 1946 and has been residing here since then with the intention of making Bombay her permanent home entitled her to protection under the Act which normally applies to persons having domicile in Bombay. Seetabai pleaded desertion.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Coyajee upheld her plea and dissolved her marriage. Mr. Phiroze R. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Dinkerrao & Co. appeared for Seetabai.

INDIFFERENCE OF PROSECUTION

BOMBAY, Friday.

Observing that the indifference of the Prosecution and the Investigating Officer could not be condoned Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court today discharged three persons who were chargesheeted for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,871 belonging to a Relief Committee.

The persons were Hafiz Habibullah Hafiz Barkamullah, Syed Zaki Hussain Kasim Hussain, both school teachers and Hazi R. Sawahir, a shop keeper.

These persons were taken in custody by the Dongri Police on May 30, 1950 and after a considerable delay the investigating officer filed a charge-sheet on Nov. 10. The shmmons on witnesses were ordered to be served and the case was to have come up for day to day hearing yesterday. When the case was called up, neither the Investigating Officer nor the witnesses were present though they had agreed to be ready with the evidence.

The Magistrate refused to accept the Prosecutor's plea for postponement and discharged the accused.

INVESTIGATIONS NOT SATISFACTORY

Magistrate's Strictures Against Police

BOMBAY, Friday.

Severe strictures against the police were pronounced by Mr. M. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, while delivering judgment in a case in which Mohamed Edrus, a hotel boy was charged with kidnapping a minor girl. The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the course of his judgment, the magistrate observed that the investigations made by the police were far from satisfactory, and were inadequate. The police officers had indicated that the age of the girl was in the neighbourhood of 20 whereas the exact age was 15. It was also found from the evidence that when the accused was brought to the police station by the complainant, the officers had refused to arrest him, and that it was only when the complainant had written to the Commissioner of Police, making it clear that the girl was not beyond 15, that the investigations were taken up by the police.

The magistrate laid down that in any complaint about kidnapping a minor girl, it was the duty of the police to take up the case immediately, arrest the accused and take charge of the girl. It was also their duty to determine the age of the girl.

AYURVEDIC EXAM RESULTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Students with following roll numbers have passed the examination of the Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Systems of Medicine, Bombay, held in October, 1950.

FIRST EXAMINATION

1 2 4 5 7 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 18
19 20 23 24 26 28 29 30 31 32 33 35
36 37 38 40 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
51 52 53 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 64
65 66 67 68 70 71 72 73 79 80 82 83
85 86 88 and 90.

SECOND EXAMINATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 13 15 16 17 18
19 20 23 24 25 26 29 33 34 35 37 39
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 52
53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 63 64 65
66 67 69 70 71 72 73 and 75.

THIRD EXAMINATION

1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 42
43 44 45 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 55 56 57
58 59 60 61 62 63 and 64.

FOURTH EXAMINATION

7 10 11 13 15 16 17 22 26 27 28 29
35 38 39 40 41 42 43 46 48 49 50 54
59 62 63 67 71 72 75 78 80 85 86 89
94 98 99 101 104 105 and 110.

D. O. M. S. Exam Result

BOMBAY. Friday.

Out of seven candidates who appeared at the D. O. M. S. Examination of the College of Physicians and surgeons held in November 1950. Adhwaryoo, Harshadray Gaurishanker and Desai, Amulakhrai Gamanlal have passed.

PILGRIMS' PROTEST

Why No Special Trains To Pandharpur

BOMBAY, Friday.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Shree Shetra Alandi Dharma Sawanstha held on Monday, a resoltion protesting against the decision of the railway authorities in withdrawing special trains for Pandharpur with concession ticket facilities for Bombay pilgrims visiting the shrine on the occasion of the "Karti Fair" was passed. Mr. Marutirao A. Lendhe presided.

Mr. Umakhant Tambe in moving the resolution criticised the high-handed character of the railway in treating with "scant regard" the resolution of the Corporation for special trains to Pandharpur and the concession fares for the pilgrims. Mr. B. N. Dhoble, Mr. Shankerrao K. Dubre and Mr. B. B. Nigut also spoke.

"Wound Tablets" Don't Contain Sulfadiazine

BOMBAY, Friday.

The members of the public are cautioned against the use as sulfadiazine of "WOUND TABLETS" that are on sale in the market.

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The Pulse Of The City

ARRRESTED: Laxman Lilaram and Radhakrishnan Bhagwan, employees of Bombay Cloth Stores were arrested for alleged refusal to sell cloth to a customer although they had sufficient stock at their disposal.

DANGEROUS CHEMICALS: The manager of the Indian Plumbago. Co. was arrested Thursday for storing formal dehyde without requisite licence.

A MYSTERY: A group of persons entered a house at Pydhonie Friday morning, broke open a safe and removed cash amounting to Rs. 7,000. It is mystery as to how the men entered the house which was bolted from inside. No arrests have so far been made.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED: Ramkrishna Vardhan who snatched the cash-box containing Rs 3,000 in cash and a cheque for Rs. 16,000 from behind the counter at Churchgate Street, Thursday afternoon, was caught red-handed by the stamp vendor. Vardhan was arrested.

SENTENCED: For trying to dispose of stolen cloth bales to a local merchant two persons were sentenced to six months' R.I. and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 each. Third accused was discharged for lack of adequate evidence.

RUSE FAILS: Three patiwallas were carrying the cloth of an up-country merchant. On the way, according to police, the first accused picked up a quarrel with the second and assaulted him. In the melee the first accused with the help of the third ran away with the cloth. All the three were arrested and release on bail.

JAIL FOR THEFT: Three persons accused in a theft case involving property valued at Rs 2,35,000 were each sentenced to nine months' R. I. The property had been recovered by the police. Three other accused charged with aiding in the commission of the offence were acquitted for want of evidence

DISCHARGED: Five employees of the Cawnpore Mills Depot, Churchgate Street, who were arrested in May 1950, for alleged selling of mill cloth at a higher price were discharged as the Government intimated the court that no prosecution could be launched. The cloth seized from them was ordered to be returned to them.

BEST TICKET MACHINE RACKET WAS NOT A SECRET

Traffic Manager Knew Of It For 5 Years!

SUB-COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY FINDINGS

BOMBAY, Friday

THE dismissal by the B.E.S T. Committee of Mr. J. R. Taleyarkhan, the Undertaking's Traffic Manager, has given rise to a heated controversy in the press and to a lot of speculation. The "Bombay Chronicle" publishes today in full the report of the three-man Sub-Committee appointed by tbe B.E.S.T. Committee to enquire into the charges framed against Mr. Taleyarkhan.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE CONSISTED OF MR. G. G. MORARJI, CHAIRMAN, MR. N. C. BHARUCHA AND MR. DAHYABHAI V. PATEL AND IT PRESENTED ITS REPORT TO THE WHOLE COMMITTEE ON OCTOBER II, 1950 AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OF ENQUIRY AND HEARING INTO THE CHARGES. THE WHOLE COMMITTEE AGREED WITH THE FINDINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE AND UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED TO SERVE A NOTICE OF DISMISSAL ON THE TRAFFIC MANAGER. MR. TALEYARKHAN WAS DISMISSED IN THE THIRD WEEK OF OCTOBER.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will subsequently give the defence offered by Mr. Taleyarkhan to the seven charges preferred against him.

PURSUANT to the resolution No. 298 dated August 4, 1950 of the B.E.S. & T. Committee appointing the Chairman and Messrs. Naushir Bharucha and D. V. Patel as Sub-Committee to, hold an enquiry, to call for and receive evidence and explanations and to submit an early report on the charges against the Traffic Manager, the Sub-Committee held several meetings, examined the witnesses, received written statement of Mr. J. R. Taleyarkhan, and after careful perusal of the material placed before it, made the following report:—

The General Manager handed to Mr. Taleyarkhan on August 21 1950 a list of charges which Mr. Taleyarkhan would be called upon to reply and asked for his written statement. There were eight charges but in the course of the enquiry Charge VIII which related to the Traffic Manager's alleged gross insubordination and disrespect to the General Manager was not pressed by the General Manager at the instance of the Sub-Committee. The other charges were gone into and we deal with them individually hereunder:—

Charge I—Gross Incompetency and negligence in the discharge of his duties in allowing as many as 368 cheating cases in respect of conductors to be pending as on April, 1, 1950.

The General Manager in the course of his statement has stated that the various cheating cases which the Traffic Department had to deal with were not disposed of speedily by the Traffic Manager; that the Traffic Manager did not prescribe any monthly abstract of pending cases; and that he failed to prescribe an effective procedure for the speedy and proper disposal of the cases. As a result of this the General Manager states that from January 1949 when Mr. Taleyarkhan assumed office as the Traffic Manager, the balance of undisposed of cases which was 49 rose to 368 as on April 1, 1950. He has in his statement shown month by month from January 1949 what was the number of cases brought over afresh, the number of cases received, the number of cases disposed of and the balance at the end of the month, and according to the General Manager as a direct result of a large number of cases remaining undisposed, conductors took advantage to make larger "shorts." On April 1, 1949 the aggregate shorts amounted to Rs. 12,804 where as on April 1, 1950 this figure rose to Rs. 70,928 as shown in M.C.A.'s report (Ex C.3).

Mr. Taleyarkhan's contentions are that the arrears began to increase on the taking over of the Bandra Bus Co.'s service swithout making previous preparations to handle this expansion which came without a day's notice. He also attributes the mounting arrears to the fact that he was short of officers; that he applied for them but did not get them; that apart from the cheating cases, his staff, namely, 2 Traffic Superintendents, 2 Assistant Traffic Superintendents and 7 Traffic Assistants, had to deal with numerous other duties such as 200 disciplinary action cases per day, to take morning courts, to attend to the issue of clothing uniform and to deal with hundreds of passengers' complaints, etc. Mr. Taleyarkhan says that these cases were dealt with by 2 Traffic Superintendents only and they could not dispose of more than 3 cases per day and that his suggestion to employ a retired Presidency Magistrate to deal with such cases was turned down. The increase in cheating cases is attributable also to a system of more vigorous checking which the Traffic Manager instituted stepping up from 15 to 50 special checks per week. He complains of lack of clerical staff, typists and typewriters and his failure to get more officers. In a letter July 1950 when more officers were promised available to him, the number of cases disposed of per day came to 20 as a result of which the number of pending cases was reduced from 449 in May 1950 to 176 on July 31, 1950. Mr. Taleyarkhan also pleads that the General Manager was fully aware of the method of disposal of these cases, and that not only did he not suggest any material modification of the system but had expressed his approval of the same.

CHEATING CASES

Looking at the month by month statement of how the balance of cheating cases rose, it will be observed that the number was already 146 in September 1949, that is to say, before the B.B.C. was taken over; in other words the arrears of cheating cases had increased by 200 per cent. before this. No doubt since October the increase has continued precipitately to 449 in May 1950. The Sub-Committee is unable to accept Mr. Taleyarkhan's contention that this was due to the taking over of the B.B.C. The B.B.C. added merely 26 more vehicles which came barely to 10 per cent of the entire fleet and we fail to see how an addition of 10 per cent, could force the arrears to grow by several times more than what it was in January 1949.

As to Mr. Taleyarkhan's contention that he was short of officers and necessary staff, it was open to Mr. Taleyarkhan to have asked for more staff, the moment the arrears of cheating cases started accumulating. Mr. Taleyarkhan says he asked for more officers but did not get them till June 1950. He was asked more than once to produce documentary proof but failed after having agreed to do so. The Sub-Committee has nothing before it to show that Mr. Taleyarkhan did ask for more officers or that he repeated his requests for same and that he was denied officers. In fact, it appears that Mr. Taleyarkhan has not kept himself in touch with the register of cheating cases which was being maintained in rather an irregular fashion, and it appears never to have been inspected by him, which, nevertheless, would have furnished some indication as to the growing arrears.

Mr. Taleyarkhan states that in January 1949 he had 15 officers under him and in about June 1950 this number increased to 50. All these officers could not have been appointed suddenly and must have been appointed from time to time, and it was clearly Mr. Taleyarkhan's duty to have placed all available officers to the work of disposing of cheating cases which were piling up at an alarming rate. Apart from this, what the Sub-Committee finds is that even assuming only 3 cases per day were disposed of by 2 persons, this would mean a disposal of 6 cases per day and assuming 25 working days in a month, a disposal of 150 cases per month The statement of month by month increase in the arrears shows that throughout the 20 months shown therein, in not a single month the number of fresh cases received exceeded 133. We therefore fail to see how Mr. Taleyarkhan could have at all fallen in arrears even at the rate of a disposal of 3 cases per day per officer.

The conclusion seems inevitable to the Sub-Committee that the officers far from disposing of even 3 cases were only tinkering with them and that Mr. Taleyarkhan paid no attention to this fact. In the light of this, Mr. Taleyarkhan's argument that he devised methods for speeding up of the disposal of cases and issued circular to that effect. (Ex. A. 3) dated May 26, 1950 appears to be a belated attempt to remedy a situation which had gone out of his control. Indeed to us it appears that looking to the statement, the officers far from disposing of 3 cases per day on an average did not dispose of more than one! This point of view does not appear to have struck Mr. Taleyarkhan who should have asked for explanations from his officers. The average number of cases disposed of per month from January 1949 to May 1950 comes to about 68 per month which means barely one case per day per officer.

Mr. Taleyarkhan in his reply while admitting the arrears tries to excuse himself by stating that he was concentrating on discipline which during the regime of the B.E.S. & T. Co. was hopeless and that all his energy was absorbed, as a result of which other work may have suffered. He desires the Committee to take that fact into consideration. While we agree that Mr. Taleyarkhan inherited an onerous legacy from the past in the shape of undisciplined staff, we hardly accept that as an excuse for the serious omission on the part of Mr. Taleyarkhan to find out how his subordinate officers were dealing with cheating cases.

The General Manager has contended that as a result of the pendency of cheating cases conductors took advantage to make hay while the sun shone to make larger shorts. Mr. Taleyarkhan attributes larger shorts to arrears of work in the Ticket and Cash Department and not to the disposal of cheating cases. To our mind this is more an academic question; the main issue is that Mr. Taleyarkhan appears to have completely neglected supervising his officers who were entrusted with the task of disposing of cheating cases, who proceeded in an extremely leisurely fashion (we cannot say whether due to slackness or irresponsibility) and never appears to have goaded these officers to action which was his obvious duty. With regard to the aggregate shorts which rose from Rs. 12,804 to Rs. 70,928 and which figures, it should be noted, also include shorts due to other causes to our mind, the amount does not so much matter as the fact of complete neglect in supervision of an important duty by the Traffic Manager.

The Committee therefore holds that the first charge against Mr. Taleyarkhan of gross incompetency and negligence in permitting 368 cheating cases to remain in arrears as on April 1, 1950 has been substantially proved.

Charge II—That the Traffic Manager negligently permitted the work of the Ticket and Cash Department to fall grossly in arrears to the extent of approximately 65 days as on April 1, 1950.

The General Manager in his evidence has stated that the Ticket and Cash Department is one of the most important departments in charge of Mr. Taleyarkhan and one of the important duties of this department is to make arrangements for issue of cash bags to the conductors, to receive amounts from them and to check the amounts so received with the ticket memos; that on January 1, 1949 when Mr. Taleyarkhan assumed office the Ticket and Cash Department was 9 days behind in its work of checking up the cash received from the conductors. He has submitted before the Committee a statement showing month by month how the arrears (days lag) grew up from 9 days on January 1, 1949 to 65 days on April 1, 1950. It is the contention of the General Manager that Mr. Taleyarkhan had 18 years of traffic experience, and that in 1946 he was entrusted with the work of re-organising the Ticket and Cash Department but Mr. Taleyarkhan found it beyond his capacity and that it was lack of appreciation of the amount of work that had to be done and his failure to get the requisite staff employed in time for the purpose that has led to the growth of the arrears. The General Manager also states that Mr. Taleyarkhan did not even attempt to split arrears from current work so that at least further shorts from day to day in the current work would not have continued.

HASTY EXPANSION

Cause Of Mounting Up Of Arrears?

Mr. Taleyarkhan in his written statement while questioning the accuracy of figures given in the table, attributes the entire mounting up of arrears to the General Manager's continual interference in the Traffic Department and to his policy of carrying out changes and expansion without previous preparations and without realising the consequence of such headlong expansion.

He says "The logical question would, therefore, be why did the department get into arrears? My answer to this is that the department was forced into arrears due to the hasty and immature actions of the General Manager". He says that when he took over as Traffic Manager the Ticket and Cash Department was in the solitary charge of one 'B' Grade officer who had to supervise the working of 4 depots and many clerks; that he had asked for six assistants, one for each depot; that he tried to dispose of the arrears by appointing temporary clerks, but often the clerks were difficult to obtain; that it took about two months to train and a little longer before substantial work could be extracted out of them.

Mr. Taleyarkhan has repeatedly emphasised the fact that it was a great blunder on the part of the General Manager to have taken up the B.B.C. "without buses, conductors, drivers, inspectors, starters, chowkies, fare-tables, duty schedules and most important of all a depot in the district, and all this at less than 48 hours' notice. This was a colossal blunder. No traffic man who understands the A B C of Transport would have done this."

Further he says "another very important factor was the immature haste with which we opened Central Depot. Before opening this depot we were a few days in arrears which we were trying to cut out by clerks working overtime. As soon as Central Depot was opened, the Ticket and Cash Department had to take over work of this additional depot without the necessary additional staff." He also complains that there were additions of buses to the fleet from time to time. According to him these factors have forced the Ticket and Cash Department into more and more arrears.

A paramount impression created on our mind by Mr. Taleyarkhan's defence of this charge is that he is an officer with a negative mentality, averse to any expansion and incapable of improvising devices in the event of emergencies. He has betrayed a very retrograde state of mind in his persistent opposition to taking over of the B.B.C., or even to the opening of the Central Depot, and even to small additions of buses from time to time which were inevitable for the great and urgent requirements of the City's population. This aspect of Mr. Taleyarkhan's defence far from exonerating him of the charge has impressed us that an officer like Mr. Taleyarkhan would hardly be an asset in the services of the Undertaking. He has spared no pains in impressing on us that at the conference with the R.T.A. he opposed the taking over of the B.B.C. and also he opposed the opening of the Central Depot.

The taking over of the B.B.C. was a matter not of the G.M.'s making but because the force of circumstances necessitated a quick decision and its execution. We would have excused Mr. Taleyarkhan if as a result of sudden addition of 26 buses the work of the Ticket and Cash Department was temporarily disorganised or fell into arrears, particularly, if he had followed up this even with an insistent demand for more clerks.

We cannot understand Mr. Taleyarkhan's statement that B.B.C. was decided to be taken over without buses, conductors, drivers, etc. The fact is that the staff of the B.B.C. was taken over, though there might have been some delay on the part of the staff joining up. After all, the B.B.C. was a running concern taken over and it was not that Mr. Taleyarkhan was asked to cater to the suburbs without buses, conductors, drivers and other necessary adjuncts for such a concern.

The opening of the Central Depot on August 15, 1949 at least did not come without some notice. As an important officer in the B.E.S.T. Undertaking, Mr. Taleyarkhan did know of it at least a month before. More buses had to be sanctioned and a huge plot of land had been purchased at a cost of several lakhs and clearly it was Mr. Taleyarkhan's duty to have foreseen coming events, which foreseeing did not require any extra measure of intelligence, and to have provided for it. We feel inclined to agree with the General Manager that Mr. Taleyarkhan never anticipated any difficulties. He lacks resourcefulness to such an extent that he would not think of any expansion or change unless first all the tools were in his hand. Getting more clerks or more staff required as and when things came along seems to Mr. Taleyarkhan a superhuman job.

OPPOSED TO EXPANSION?

Even in the matter of normal additions to the bus fleet that must occur periodically, Mr. Taleyarkhan appears to have been caught unawares. During the 17 months the total addition to the fleet was barely 74 buses (Ex.B.7) and for a city where the B.E.S. & T. Committee has been criticised for failure to provide adequate transport, this increase is hardly enough. We repeat that the outstanding impression created on our minds is that Mr. Taleyarkhan lacks resourcefulness, is opposed to any expansion, is not capable of meeting emergencies, and is easily thrown out of gear by small changes. Only small minds get thrown out of gear by small incidents and changes.

To our mind these excuses do not form a complete answer to the charge. If we scrutinise the table showing the 'days lag', which appears to be materially corroborated by the M. C. A.'s sattement (Ex. C. 3), it will be seen that by October 1, 1949 the arrears had already mounted to 22 days from 9 days; in other words the arrears had more than doubled, or increased more than 100 per cent. From October 1, 1949 the arrears started rapidly increasing to 45 days on November 1, 61 days on December 1, and 72 days on January 1, 1950. We fail to understand why the addition of 26 more vehicles resulting from taking over of the B.B.C. which addition had hardly been more than 10 per cent of the total fleet, should have caused such a deterioration in the arrears in the T. & C. Department.

It should be noted that the effect of opening the Central Depot was that the arrears have grown from August 1, 1949 when it was 10 days in arrears to 19 days on September 1, 1949. We have reasons to believe that round about October 1949 there began a slackness of supervision of the work of the T. & C. Department which continued till April 1, 1950. In this state of affairs it was clearly Mr. Taleyarkhan's duty, if he felt that there was additional work, to have asked for more clerks.

It has been pointed out to us that the scheduled strength of clerks as sanctioned in the Budget as on March 11, 1949 was 251 Permanent Clerks but Mr. Taleyarkhan had filled in 209 posts only. The Budget sanctioned also a staff of 135 temporary clerks of which posts 113 had been filled. Mr. Taleyarkhan's defence is that he kept on asking for more and more clerks but that sufficient number was not available due to the difficulty of getting suitable men. But we find that the requisition for the largest number of clerks he has put in is only for 24 clerks some time in November 1949. Otherwise, he has asked for 5 or 10 clerks. It appears that Mr. Taleyarkhan really did not understand the magnitude of the work of the Ticket and Cash Department, which was paying on an average Rs. 6,000 per month for over time work to clerks in the Department, a sum sufficient to employ so me 60 permanent clerks. As the table of the 'days lag' indicates, Mr. Taleyarkhan started falling in arrears from March 1, 1949, and if according to him the Central Depot entailed heavy work, by September 1, he should have applied for at least 60 permanent men or even temporary clerks. If the taking over of the B.B.C. entails such a vast change it is surprising that Mr. Taleyarkhan should have waited till November 22, for putting an application asking for barely 24 C-5 clerks, while it should be obvious to the meanest intellect that the T. and C. Department was in chronic need of over 60 clerks. When Mr. Taleyarkhan was asked (page 88 of notes of evidence) that since, according to the Budget the normal requirement of his department was 259 clerks, why he did not take steps to get them filled sufficiently in advance, knowing that there would be delay due to the procedure of recruitment, his surprising reply was that that amounted to a suggestion for "the increase of staff without being able to make use of it."

To a pointed question by Mr. Bharucha "Even if you had 60 more clerks, you would not have been overstaffed. The overtime would have ceased," Mr. Taleyarkhan's answer was "I did not consider it necessary."

It is evident from the trend of Mr. Taleyarkhan's answers that with the growing arrears of work in the T. and C. Department he did not know where he stood, whether he required 24 hands with those factors adding to the Traffic Department's work such as taking over of the B.B.C., opening of the Central Depot, etc., or whether he required 60 hands even without those additional factors.

DELAY IN PROCURING CLERKS

Should Have Asked For Them In Advance

From the evidence of the Deputy General Manager, we do find that Mr. Taleyarkhan's complaint about the delay in procuring men is correct but he was aware of the delay in the procedure of recruitment and it was his duty to have made allowance for all these things, and asked for clerks fairly in advance. It is wrong to suggest that his department would have been overstaffed. Surely, there was no harm in having more permanent clerks as it would have merely meant non-payment of overtime. In this connection, we cannot help observing that the method of recruitment which was outlined before us by the Deputy General Manager is faulty. It is surprising to know that ordinary clerks with no higher qualifications than Matriculation cannot be procured for two months, in these days of growing unemployment, when Employment Exchanges are full of people clamouring for jobs. Incidentally, we suggest to the Committee that our recruitment system requires to be placed on a sound footing.

Apart from delay in procuring clerks, we were surprised to learn that an average clerk took anything like 2 months' time to pick up the work of the department. Mr. Masani who gave evidence before us, considered that three months' time was necessary. The work of a clerk in the T. and C. Department consists of checking up the cash and tallying it with the number of tickets of each denomination sold. Ready-reckoners could well be used for such work and we fail to see what extraordinary think is there in the work of these clerks which any average intelligent school girl of High School standard would not pick up with two or three days' training. It speaks of extremely poor calibre of our officers who support and defend a statement that it would take two or three months for a clerk to learn the work of the T. & C. Department. Incidentally, we would also request the B.E.S.T. Committee to look into this matter more carefully.

The work of the T. & C. Department had finally to be entrusted to Messrs. Eastern Bedaux, who have separated the arrears from the current work and are now reducing the arrears. Mr. Taleyarkhan contends that even Messrs. Eastern Bedaux with 60 additional clerks have not been able to bring the arrears up-to-date, though they have worked for 45 days. This only serves to emphasise the magnitude of the arrears, though Mr. Taleyarkhan pleads that it is the complicated nature of the work. Anyhow, it indicates that more clerks were badly wanted, which Mr. Taleyarkhan could not see, not even at the belated stage when he said that employing more men would have meant over-staffing his department and we fail to see what else it is than his incapacity to understand the nature and magnitude of his work and to provide for the means which were never denied to Mr. Taleyarkhan.

Incidentally we refer to Mr. Taleyarkhan's incapacity to re-organise the department, which work was entrusted to Mr. Silveira and Mr. Fraser and both of whom had also failed. Mr. Taleyarkhan seems to make capital of this fact that ultimately Messrs. Eastern Bedaux had to be called in to organise the department. We consider it as evidence of Mr. Taleyarkhan's incapacity that he could not reorganise the T. & C. Department. We fail to see what extraordinary complexities are there that an officer of a calibre expected of Mr. Taleyarkhan's status cannot understand and unravel.

The fact that Messrs. Eastern Bedaux had to be called in ultimately is no triumph for Mr. Taleyarkhan; it is a humiliating confession that the BEST Undertaking does not possess a single officer capable of achieving this task which, to our mind, seems neither super-human nor incapable of being dealt with by a man of little more than average intelligence. In the circumstances, the conclusion is forced upon us that Mr. Taleyarkhan neglected the work of the T. & . Department ,so that it fell grossly in arrears, and that he was not even aware of the staff required for the purpose of making up the arrears and failed and neglected to ask diligently for sufficient staff which he was never denied. We, therefore, hold that the second charge has been fully established against him.

Charge III—Gross neglect in safeguarding the revenues of the Undertaking: (1) Failure to detect the T.I.M. Fraud though going on for about five years on a colossal scale. (2) Neglect and failure to check the issue of Ticket Memos. (3) Neglect and failure to supervise the Ticket and Cash clerks who were handling forged memos daily.

The facts of these charges are that the T.I. Machines were introduced some time in 1936-37, and according to the evidence of Mr. Thomas, Meter Superintendent, the first cases of tampering with T.I.M. by conductors were detected as far back as 1941. (Ex.C2). The tampering continued from year to year, in the last two years, increasing in volume alarmingly. It is the G.M.s case that Mr. Taleyarkhan, as the Traffic Manager, did absolutely nothing to prevent or minimise tampering.

Even in those cases where conductors who were caught red-handed either tampering with T.I. Machines or found in possession of tampering implements they were not dismissed. The punishments meted out to conductors for repeated offences of tampering by the trying officers were light, and Mr. Taleyarkhan did noth-

(Continued on Page 7)

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JATH'S XI RECOVER AFTER BAD START

Sohoni, Rege & Hazare To Home Team's Rescue

POONA, Nov. 17 (PTI):

RAJA OF JATH'S ELEVEN batting first in their three-day match against the touring Commonwealth team, found themselves at the end of first day's play in a sound position with 235 runs on board and with three wickets in hand despite a bad start and a series of disasters in the post-tea session.

For this happy state of affair they must thank their young opening batsman Madhu Rege, the former india all rounder, S. W. Sohoni, and the Indian vice-captain Vijay Hazare.

The Australian leg spinner, Bruce Dooland, and the West Indian Sonny Ramadhin created an early sensation each claiming one wicket in their opening overs—Dooland with his very first delivery—to thrust the home side into a difficult position. But Rege and Sohoni, after a cautious spell, gained confidence on the easy paced pitch of the Club of Maharashtra grounds and gave a thrashing to Dooland and the Surrey off Spinner, Jim Laker.

Raja of Jath, skipper of the home side, won the toss and elected to bat.

Rege and Barve opened the home side's innings to the fast2medium swing bowling of Fred Ridgway from the north and left-arm medium pace attack of Frankie Worrell.

The batsmen were taking no risks and three quarters of an hour's play produced only 14 runs when Ames introduced spin by replacing Worrell at the south end by the Australian leg break and googly bowler Dooland.

Dooland created a sensation by clean bowling Barve with his very first delivery. Barve groped forward blindly to a fast leg break and saw his off bail dislodged. (14-8-8)

Bhausabeb Nimbalkar, who played against the first commonwealth team last year in the Bombay "test" came in next. At 17 the spin attack was completed when Ramadhin took over from Ridgway at the north end.

Like Dooland, Ramadhin also started with a bang, clean bowling Nimbalkar with his fifth delivery. It was a sharp off break pitched outside the off stump and Nimbalkar, playing defensively to it, was completely beaten. Nimbalkar had not opened his scoring (17-2-0).

Sohoni, who toured England and Australia with the Indian team, joined Rege for the third wicket.

Shortly after Rege placed Tribe to the on for a single to make the third wicket partnership worth exactly fifty in 115 minutes. Rege and Sohoni were then batting with thirty-two and nineteen respectively.

A hook for two off Ridgway by Rege was the only scoring stroke in the next five minutes for lunch which was taken at sixty-nine.

Bruce Dooland opened the attack from the south end when play resumed and bowled a maiden to Sohoni. At the other end Jim Laker, the Surrey off spinner, was introduced and Rege square cut him for a four.

REGE'S FIFTY

The batsmen were now playing confidently and punished anything short of a good length. Rege pulled Dooland to the fine leg for a three and later late cut him neatly for a four to complete his half century in 138 minutes with the help of seven fours.

SOHONI'S HECTIC HITTING

Sohoni also opened out. He drove Dooland past the bowler for a four. He then pulled Laker wide off mid on for a effortless six and, in the same over, pulled him again, now for a four. The last stroke sent up the 120 in 157 minutes at the same time making the partnership for the third wicket worth 103 in 108 minutes. Rege and Sohoni were then batting with 58 and 46, respectively.

Driving Laker straight to the screen Sohoni next completed his individual fifty after batting for 110 minutes. His score included eight fours and 6.

This is the second three figure patnership against the tourists, the first occasion being the fifth-wicket patnership of 116 runs between Vijay Hazare and Hemu Adhikari in India's second innings in the Delhi "Test".

George Tribe replaced Dooland and succeeded in subduing the batsmen,

REGE SUCCUMBS TO TRIBE

Tribe now employed an intimidating field to Rege including Eddie Paynter at "suicide" position on the off side. Rege, after playing one uncomfortable over from the Australian, fell to him eventually. Rege turned round to pull the ball which was pitched just outside the leg stump but it was Tribe's "Chinaman." Rege was completely beaten when the ball broke the over way and was bowled. Rege, in his stay of over three hours collected 67 which included nine fours. He excelled in square cuts and pulls and added 121 runs to the third wicket with Sohoni in two hours and ten minutes.

India's vice-captain, Vijay Hazare, then partnered Sohoni (55) Hazare opened his scoring square-cutting Tribe for a four. Hazare was in a scoring mood and pulled Tribe to mid wicket for four, all run, and then produced one of his famous cover drives for a four, again off Tribe.

SOHONI RECEIVES ONE ON THE KNUCKLES

Ridgway was given another spell in place of Ramadhin. Five minutes before tea Sohoni was rapped on the kunckles by Rirdgway and retired for attennton. His unbeaten 76 in the total of 193 included nine fours and a six.

Chabukswar joined Hazare and the pair remained unbeaten at tea which was taken at 194.

Ridgway continued the attack when play was resumed. Hazare cut him for a brace and glanced his next delivery for another brace. Worrell, who had bowled only five overs in his opening spell this morning, came on at the other end.

200 SENT UP

Placing his second delivery to the on for a single, Hazare sent up the 200 of the innings in 247 minutes play.

With Chabukswar now facing Worrell, Ames called for the new ball.

The new ball produced immediate result Chabukswar being bowled by Worrell's fifth delivery—third of the new ball. Chabukswar was completely beaten by a fast inswinger that kept low. He had not opened his scoring.

NEW BALL EFFECTIVE

Raja of Jath, the skipper of the home side, came in next, and after scoring three singles, provided the new ball with its second victim. He edged an outgoing ball into the hands of Barlow behind the wickets (210/5/3).

Sohoni who had earlier retired hurt with 76 to his credit, now came back to complete his innings. Hazare half drove half cut a full toss from Ridgway and latecutting the same bowler for a single completed his half century, which included seven fours, after batting for 95 minutes.

Immediately afterwards Sohoni was out leg before to Worrell. He stepped across to play back defencively but the ball kept low and went through fast to rap his pads. He had added six to his pre-retirement total of 76 and his score included eleven fours and a six.

This was the new ball's third victim for 23 runs and Worrell had taken two wickets in 4.4 overs conceding fourteen runs after the new ball was taken.

WORRELL GETS ANOTHER WICKET

Gokhale came in for the seventh wicket with fifteen minutes to go for close of play. Tribe was tried for one over, but it was Worrell who succeeded again, when Gokhale stopped a straight one with his pads and was out leg before. Stumps were drawn at the fall of his wicket at 235. Hazare remained not out with 59.

SCORE BOARD

RAJA OF JATH'S XI (First Innings)

M. R. Rege b Tribe	67
M. A. Barve b Dooland	8
B. B. Nimbalkar b Ramadhin	0
S. W. Sohon lbw Worrell	82
V. S. Hazare batting	59
S. R. Chabukswar b Worrell	0
Raja of Jath c Barlow b Ridgway	3
Y. N. Gokhale lbw Worrell	3
Extras	13
TOTAL (for seven wickets)	235

Fall of Wickets: 1-14, 2-17, 3-138, 4-200, 5-210, 6-223, 7-235.

Bowling Analysis

F. Ridgway 19-3-53-1, F. M. Worrell 11.2-3-22-3, Dooland 16-6-41-1, K. T. Ramadhin 17-9-26-1, G. Tribe 19-3-46-1, J. C. Laker 9-3-34-0.

MURAD CAPTURES 6 WKTS. FOR 19 RUNS

Rander Gymkhana Draw With Fort Vijay C. C.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Rander Islam Gymkhana, who yesterday drew against the Islam Gymkhana, were concerned in another drawn match, when playing the Fort Vijay Cricket Club, the teams failed to come to a decision in today's one-day friendly match at the Azad Maidan.

The following were the scores.

Rander Islam Gymkhana:— H. A. Nakhuda (Capt.) 2, E. A. Alloo 25, I. Baporia 18, Y. Ashraff 9, Y. M. Madari 36, E. A. Baporia 86, E. A. Madari 8, M. O. Nana not out 36, rest did not bat, Extras 13, TOTAL: 233 for seven wickets declared.

Fort Vijay C. C.:— S. P. Shah 0, R. V. Kapadia 12, H. G. Kapadia (Capt). 21, A. J. Dossa 0, M. Mehta 24, N. D Baxi 18, B. Gandhi 5, L. M. Asher 7, H. Andani not out 0, C. M. Modi not out 5, N. M. Asher did not bat, Extras 8, TOTAL 100 for eight wickets.

BHANDARI AND JAYANT TO MEET IN FINAL

Calcutta Table Tennis

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Ranbir Bhandari, India's number two entered the final of Central Table Tennis Championships this evening beating Jayanta De, Bengal's number two at 21-13, 14-21, 12-21, 21-11, 21-12. Kalyan Jayant, India's number four accounted for Kumar Ghosh, India's number six, formerly of Bombay at 21-13, 22-20 and 21-11, to qualify for the final.

HASSETT AT HIS VERY BEST

Probable Test Captain Hits Up 171 Not Out Against N.S. Wales

MELBOURNE, Nov. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Lindsay Hassett, Australia's probable Test Match captain scored 171 not out for Victoria on the first day of their Sheffield Shield match against New South Wales, the holders.

Victoria scored 361 for 8 wickets. Sam Loxton with 62 helped Hassett in a partnership of 156 runs.

Hassett

Hassett's innings full or artistic strokes lasted just under four hours and included nineteen fours. Loxton's fine supporting innings improved his chances of selection for Australia's Test team. Fred Johnston leg-break bowler took five wickets for 107. Fast Bowler Ray Lindwall took the other three at the cost of fifty-six runs.

BENGALI BRILLIANT, BUT FAILS

Byculla Billiards

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. R. E. Bengali (minus 375) played a brilliant game against Mr. N. P. Mehta (minus 50) this evening in the Byculla YMCA Handicap Billiards Tournament for the Alec Sequeira Cup, but slacked off towards the end, and was finally beaten by Mehta in the very last stages, 203-250. Bengali made breaks of 21, 21, 36, 30 and 21, and looked like deserving to win. Mehta's best breaks were 22, 20 and 25.

The earlier match was cancelled midway through the game. D. M. Umrigar (minus 175) registered a protest to the Secretary of the Tournament while the score was 174-104 in favour of his opponent, Mr. S. T. Parekh (plus 10), saying that sufficient judgment had not been shown in the allotment of the handicap of minus 175 to him. The protest was heard and the play was discontinued. The match will be replayed after a careful revision of the handicap.

The third match fixed for the evening was not played.

BOMBAY SELECTS FIVE FOR TRIALS

Combined Universities Match Against Commonwealth XI

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Bombay University has selected five cricketers to represent the University at the Selection Trials in Connection with Combined Universities Eleven cricket fixture aganst he Commonwealth touring side.

The players are:—

B. R. Irani, S. P. Gupta, M. D. Irani, Jagdish Sheth and C. T. Patankar.

No Play On Opening Day Of M. C. C.—N. S. Wales Match

NEW CASTLE, (New South Wales) Nov. 17.

Rain-soaked pitch prevented any play today on the opening day of the M.C.C.'s two-day match against New South Wales Country Eleven here.—PTI-Reuter.

INNINGS VICTORY FOR PODAR COLLEGE

Quarterfinal Stage Reached In Collegiate Cricket

BOMBAY, Friday

PODAR COLLEGE stole the day's honours in the second round of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament for the Northcote Shield and the Rahimtulla Cup by their brilliant victory over V. J. Technical Institute whom they beat by an innings and 59 runs to-day. The Elphinstone and Sydenham Colleges had to content themselves with first innings wins over G.S. Medical College and Ismail College respectively, their opponents "crying off" in the second knock.

T. P. Raje and S. P. Gupte were in Devasting form with the leather, capturing four and three G. S. Medical Wickets respectively for 9 runs each, bringing about the batters' dismissal for the extremely small total of 40 runs.

Podar College beat Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by an Innings and 59 runs.

V. J. Technical Institute (First Innings) 92

Podar Colle:—N. K. Bhada c R. V. Kulkarni b W. V. Jambotkar 1, P. S. Bharucha run-out 70, M. V. Merchant l.b.w. b M. P. Khadilkar 13. N. D. Tavaria b M. P. Khadilkar 6, D. S. Mirkar (Capt.) b S. G. Pradhan 69, S. R. Khot c I. I. Marfatia b P. M. Wagh 33, N. D. Kateli b W. V Jambotkar 1, K. L. Joshi c P. M. Wagh b W. V. Jambotkar 22, A. R. Vasania b P. M. Wagh 13, C. M. Bendale b P. M. Wagh 8, Y. H. Malegam not-out 24, Extras 15, TOTAL: 275.

Bowling Analysis:—W. V. Jambotkar 20-8-40-3; P. M. Wagh 17.4-5-52-3; M. P. Khadilkar 16-3-47-2; B. J Shah 6-0-47-0; S. G. Pradhan 11-2-24-1; V. Y. Gaitonde 5-0-29-0; A. D Joshi 5-0-21-0.

V. J. Technical Institute (Second Innings:—R. V. Kulkarni b K. L. Joshi 0, S. G. Pradhan b K. L. Joshi 1, A. K. Shanghani c K. L. Joshi b S. R. Khot 41, V. Y. Gaitonde b K. L. Joshi 17, I. I. Marfatia b A. R Vasania 11, P. M. Wagh (Capt.) c K. L. Joshi b M. V. Merchant 15, A. D. Joshi l.b.w. b M. V. Merchant 10, V. J. Modi c C. M. Bendale b M. V. Merchant 9, B. J. Shah c and b M. V. Merchant 11, M. P. Khadilkar not-out 3, W. V Jambotkar c D. S. Mirkar b M. V. Merchant 2, Extras 4, TOTAL: 124.

Bowling Analysis:—K. L. Joshi 15-7-23-3; D. S. Mirkar 7-1-21-0; M. V. Merchant 17.4-4-34-5; N. D. Tavaria 4-0-20-0; A. R. Vasania 2-1-1-1; S. R. Khot 5-0-21-1.

Sydenham College beat Ismail College (Jogeshwari) by 156 runs on the First Innings).

Ismail College (First Innings) 148

Sidenham College:— M. R. Daftari b A. B. Zakheria 17, D. P. Bibpodiwalla c S. W. Pathare b Kazi Kabir 29, K. L. Dalal (Capt.) c S. W. Pathare b A. B. Zakheria 50, K. S. Khanolkar b A. B. Zakheria 0, M. R. Desai b Kazi Kabir 6, A. C. Sheth b Kazi Kabir 69, B. G. Joshi b Kazi Kabir 5, A. H. Desai St. S. W. Pathare b K. Mehta 58, K. H. Rustogi not out 20, A. Merchant b Kazi Kabir 7, J. Vaccha b Kazi Kabir 22, Extras 21, TOTAL: 304.

Bowling Analysis:— Kazi Kabir 33-5-4-109-6; A. B Zakharia 22-4-62-3; A. R. Butler 7-1-29-0; M. K. Kanuga 8-0-54-0; K. Mehta 9-1-29-1.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE OUT FOR ONLY 40 RUNS.

Elphinstone College and Institute of Science declared their innings closed at the total 445 for 5 wickets, which they had piled up yesterday; and then went on to rout the Medicoes for a very small total of 40 runs.

Elphinstone College and Institute of Science beat Sheth Gordhandas S. Medical College by 405 runs on the First Innings.

E. C. and I. S. 445 for 5 wickets declared.

G. S. Medical College:— H. R. Mobedji c S. P. Gupte b T. P. Raje 0; B. K. Santani b G. R. Sunderram 2, M. B. Kher b T. P. Raje 2, R. H. Bandodkar b S. S. Anandkar 11, D. M. Amonkar c S. S. Anandkar b T. P Raje 6, S. M. Sathe l.b.w. b T. P Raje 0, R. B. Patharkar c S. P. Dalvi b V. M. Kothare 1, V. N. Desai st. S. P Dalvi b S. P. Gupte 1, M. S Nerurkar not out 4, H. S. Adenwalla c M. L. Apte b S. P. Gupte 13, N. J. Pavmaster b S. P. Gupte 0, Extras 0, TOTAL: 40.

Bowling Analysis:— T. P. Raje 6-3-9-4; G. R. Sunderram 4-0-11-1; V. M. Kothare 3-1-3-1; S. P. Gupte 4.2-1-9-3.

Ceylan Likely To Make Amends By Winning Today's Chief Event

EXCELLENT CHANCES FOR PHILSOOPH AND INDEPENDENCE

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Friday.

TODAY'S programme commences with the five furlong scurry in which eleven two-year-old colts make their debut. Buckley-trained Zahir has worked well and is likely to be a big attraction for this event. The cheap acquisition of Mr. Mashal, Vienna Woods, had the summering at Bangalore and it is whispered that he has only to run to win, I, however, pin my faith on Kashmir's Bel Ager, who went a smashing spurt this morning.

The chief event, the Aga Shamsuddin Plate has a fairly big field of seventeen and winner picking appears difficult.

My choice here is Ceylan, who while participating in the previous week let down a big following. Many observers were not convinced that he was suitably ridden on that occasion and Purtu astride is likely to make amends to-morrow.

The following are the probable runners, their jockeys and my selections:—

1st Race 1-30 p.m.

THE JUVENILE PLATE—5 Furs.

Zahir (Duffy)	..	8 7
Water Prince (Gauskhana)		8 7
Fulhurst (—)	..	8 7
Bel Ager (Cunningham)	..	8 7
Chilkhat (Mullsingh)	..	8 7
Pigeon Post (—)	..	8 7
Many Returns (Shivanna)		8 7
High Ball (—)	..	8 7
Gay Duke (Roberts)	..	8 7
Vienna Woods (Gillmore)	..	8 7
Gold Star (Kasbekar)	..	8 7

BEL AGER Win
ZAHIR Next Best

2nd Race 2-00 p.m.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE Division II.—1 Mile.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Liberator (Devaney)	..	9 0
Brindia (Hanuman S.)	..	9 0
Imroz (P. Khade)	..	9 0
Don't Boast (Fakir Mahd.)		9 0
Starshell (Purtu. S.)	..	9 0
Ballynahinch (Cunningham)		9 0
Glamour Boy (Kheemsingh)		9 0
Silver Pylon (Amir Ahmed)		9 0
The Coward (Russi M.)	..	9 0
Al Mohalab (Sumer S.)	..	9 0
Jasdan Star (—)	..	9 0
Diamond Cave (S. Chavan)		8 11
Pannihari (Antoo)	..	8 11
Shandana (Shaikh)	..	8 11
Chandralekha (Mullsingh)		8 11

IMROZ Win
LIBERATOR Next Best
IF AB. SILVER PYLON

3rd Race 2-30 p.m.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE Division II—1 Mile.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Pessu Pasha (S. Chavan)	..	9 4
D. Day (Rajoo)	..	8 7
Prospero (Bhosle)	..	8 7
Marie Louise (Ahmed)	..	8 7
Philsooph (Amir Ahmed)	..	8 6
Passing Bell (B. Khalil)	..	8 6
Star Saphire (Sawai S.)	..	8 5
Havana (Jagdish)	..	8 5
Gipsy Bill (Purtu S.)	..	7 13
Navroze (Gauskhan)	..	7 13
Anant Lakshmi (P. Khade)		7 13
Monkiss (Damodar)	..	7 13
London Tan (Dinkar)	..	7 6

PHILSOOPH Win
ANANT LAKSHMI Next Best

4th Race 3-00 p.m.

THE DELHI PLATE Division II—1 Mile.

To be ridden with allowances by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 20 or more winners.

Radio Star (Argade)	..	9 2
Bright Ribbon (I. Khan)	..	8 12
Wagh Mahal (P. Mistry)	..	8 10
Firdaussi (Dev Aney)	..	8 7
Star of Iran (Pierce)	..	8 7
Striding Edge (Fakir Mahd.)		8 7
Indian Port (Sk. Ahmed)		8 0
Pick Pocket (Sk. Lal)	..	8 0
Titina (Narsi)	..	7 12
Ijjat (Sawant)	..	7 11
Cool and Collected (Jai Singh		7 9
Won Thousand (—)	..	7 9
Gay Boy (—)	..	7 8
Brfilliant Sunshine (Surve)		7 7

INDIAN PORT Win
BRIGHT RIBBON Next Best

5th Race 3-30 p.m.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE Dvision I—1 Mile.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Virvikram (Jagdish)	..	9 0
All-in-All (I. Bhosle)	..	9 0
Gun Drill (Damodar)	..	9 0
Bright Prince (Aurobinda)	..	9 0
Paper Crown (Purtu S.)	..	9 0
Assault (Kheemsingh)	...	9 0
Red Cross Boy (Mahomedalli		9 0
Wolf (Bhoorsingh)	..	9 0
Sajan (S. Chavan)	..	9 0
Pet Hand (Amir Ahmed)	..	9 0
Ali Janab (Shiba)	..	9 0
Harlem Day (Rajoo)	..	8 11
Flying Banner (P. Khade)	..	8 11
Krishnakamal (Shaikh)	..	8 11
Tarquinne (Kadam)	..	8 11

KRISHNAKAMAL Win
ASSAULT Next Best
IF AB. FLYING BANNER

6th Race 4-00 p.m.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE —1 Mile.

No allowance can be claimed in this race.

Prince Ajit (Amir Ahmed)		9 6
Padmini (Burn)	..	8 11
Beldara (—)	..	9 2
Majestic Way (Cunningham)		8 5
Aman (Hanuman S.)	..	9 0
Mansoor Beg (P. Khade)	..	8 11
Rim Jhim (Damodar)	..	8 10
New Moon (S. Chavan)	..	8 7
Swing Bridge (Gillmore)	..	8 7
Der-Nue-Way (Jagdish)	..	8 5
Fair Haven (Antoo)	..	8 1
Manzoor (Kheemsingh)	..	8 0
Rajput Warrior (Kadam)	..	8 0
Ceylan (Purtu S.)	..	7 13
Flight of Fancy (Raut)	..	7 10
Downpour (Devaney)	..	7 2

CEYLAN Win
PADMINI Next Best

7th Race 4-30 p.m.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE Division I —1 Mile.

Riviera (Mull S.)	..	9 2
Imprudence (Duffy)	..	9 2
Royal Guard (Kadam)	..	9 0
Rashtrapati (R. Bhosle)	..	9 0
Desert Kid (Purtu S.)	...	8 12
Pick Money (S. Chavan)	..	8 12
Kotidhwaj (Kheemsingh)	..	8 12
Desert Knight (—)	..	8 8
Just Wait (Hanuman S.)	..	8 7
Princessa (Sumer S.)	..	8 6
Lady Cleopatra (Medhe)	..	8 3
Makarpura (Surve)	..	8 3
Honey Bunch (Gillmore)	..	8 0
Gold Spa (P. Khade)	..	7 13

IMPRUDENCE Win
GOLD SPA Next Best

8th Race 5-00 p.m.

THE DELHI PLATE Division I—1 Mile.

Greek Star (Duffy)	..	9 2
Guest of Honour (—)	..	8 13
Modesty II (Kadam)	..	8 13
Kaiyani (Kheemsingh)	..	8 12
Gitanjali (P. Khade)	..	8 11
Village Green (Gillmore)	..	8 10
Oasis (Piece)	..	8 8
Barnsiwale B. Khalil)	..	8 8
Steve (Purtup S.)	..	8 7
Aawaz (Amir Ahmed)	..	8 6
Army and Navy (Shiba)	..	8 3
Lalaji (Argade)	..	8 3
Reshone (J. Bhosle)	..	8 2
Nature Boy (S. Chavan)	..	8 2
Poldo (I. Khan)	..	8 2

GREEK STAR Win
KAIYANI Next Best
IF AB. MODESTY II

9th Race 5-30 p.m.

THE UJJAIN PLATE—6 Furs.

Independence (Shaikh)	..	9 0
Full House (P. Khade)	..	9 0
Manisha (Gillmore)	..	8 12
Khundil (Antoo)	..	8 12
Chand Chakor (Damodar)	..	8 11
The Duke (Kheemsingh)	..	8 7
Bhopal Star (Mull S.)	..	8 2
Wahdina (Kadam)	..	8 2

INDEPENDENCE Win
WAHDINA Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE

Philsooph
Imprudence
Greek Star

FLUKES

Oases
Full House

Fine Spurt By Bel Ager

BOMBAY, Friday.

The following are the spurts noted this morning:—

OUTER TAN

SAITA (Khade) covered three furlongs in 38 secs.

INDEPENDENCE (Shaikh) went better than CEYLAN (Purtu) when tried over three furlongs. Timing 36 secs. A fit pair.

VILLAGE GREEN (Gilmore) returned 37 secs. when worked over three furlongs.

VIVECA (Khade) disposed of ALL-IN-ALL (R.B.) when travelling over three furlongs. Timing 37⅕ secs.

BRINDIA (Hanuman) moved over three furlongs in 37⅕ secs.

PADMINI (Burn) was accompanied by MANSOOR BEG (Khade) when engaged over three furlongs. Both were in hand and clocked 37 secs.

GUN DRILL (Guman) was in front of MON KISS (Damodar) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

HONEY BUNCH (Gilmore) went a spurt over three furlongs in 37 secs.

OASES (Pierce) was a shade better than BEL AGER (Cunningham) when covering three furlongs in 36 1/5 secs. The latter should win on the merit of this performance.

IJJAT (Sawant) covered three furlongs in 37⅕ secs. She moved in hand.

LALAJI (Dhanavade) was attended by GAY DUKE (Roberts) when covering three furlongs in 41 secs.

STAR OF IRAN (Pierce) beat PASSING BELL (Khalil) when out over three furlongs. Timing 38 secs.

ROYAL GUARD (Sword) moved out at 3/4 pace over three furlongs and returned 40⅕ secs.

CHAND CHAKOR (Damodar) strode impressively over three furlongs in 36⅕ secs.

JUST WAIT (Hanuman) moved on the bit and clocked three furlongs in 40 secs.

AMAN (Hanuman) and GIPSY BILL (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 38⅕ secs. Both were not fully extended.

RIVIERA (Mull) showed the way to RASHTRAPATI (R.B.), MANISHA (Gilmore) and PROSPERO (R. Bhosle) when sent on easy spurt over three furlongs. Timing: 39 secs.

DE MELLO'S TEAM IN FINAL

Motiram Cup Badminton

BOMBAY, Friday.

Assisted by the leading Indian badminton player, Devinder Mohan Mr. De Mello's team experienced little difficulty in entering the final of the Motiram Cup Badminton Tournamnt, this evening playing Mr. Motiram Desai's Team in the semifinal round at the Cricket Club of India's courts, the former team won by six matches to three, having won three matches against one yesterday.

The winners will now meet Mr. Pittie's team in the final tomorrow.

The following were the results of today's matches:

SINGLES

D.M. Natekar (Mr. De Mello's team) beat Ram Panvelkar (Mr. Motiram Desai's team), 15-8, 6-15, 15-11: Devinder Mohan (Mr. De Mello's team) beat R.A. Dongre (Mr. Motiram Desai's Team), 15-4, 15-5,: P. M. Jhaveri (Mr. De Mello's Team) beat M. K. Bhopardikar (Mr. Motiram Desai's Team) 1-15, 15-10, 15-6.

DOUBLES.

Motiram Desai and M.K. Bhopardikar (Mr. Motiram Desai's Team) W.O. Devinder Mohan and Dattu Mugwe (Mr. De Mello's Team); R. A. Dongre and G.P. Shirke (Mr. Motiram Desai's Team) beat P.M. Jhaveri and N. P. Desai (Mr. De Mello's Team), 15-6, 15-3.

"TIMES OF INDIA" SHIELD CRICKET

Today's Fixtures

BOMBAY, Friday.

The following are the fixtures of the matches to be played in the senior and Junior Divisions of the "Times of India" Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament on 18th and 19th November. All the matches will commence on Saturday at 2-30 P. M. and be continued on Sunday starting at 10-30 a. m.

SENIOR DIVISION

Greater Bombay Police Sports Club vs. Bank of India Cricket Club on Grant Medical College Gymkhana at the Kennedy Seaface, Umpires:— Messrs N. S. Achhadwalla and D. K. Naik.

Hardcastle and Waud Sports Club vs. Customs Athletic Club on Plot No. 9 at Cross Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs M. S. Merchant and G. S. Richards.

A. C. C. Sports Club vs. Bombay Mutual Sports Club on Parsi Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— Messrs S. V. Gangolli and R. S. Mahajan.

JUNIOR DIVISION

Dhanraj Mills Sports Club vs Metal Box Sports Club on Dadar Parsee Colony S. C. Ground at Matunga. Umpires: Messrs D. M Bhisey and E. F. Pavri.

Mahindra and Mahindra Sports Club vs. National City Bank Cricket Club on Plot No. 7 at Cross Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs P. R. Bharucha and M. V. Chitnis.

Newcord Sports Club Vs. Secretariat and Allied Offices Sports Club on Plot No. 3 at Cross Maidan Umpires:— Messrs A. N. Desai and H. A. Tata.

Times of India Club "B" vs G.E.C. (Bombay) Sports Club on Plot No. 19 at Azad Maidan Umpires:— Messrs M. R. Koli and R. D. Kumbhar.

Civil Aviation Cricket Club vs Construction Employees Recreation Club on Pot No. 4. at Lloyds Recreation Ground. Umpires:— Messrs. H. S. Mehta and G. T. Perreira.

Standard Vacuum Sports Club vs. Hind Cycles Sports Club on Sydenham College Ground at the Oval. Umpires:— Messrs K. M. Bhisey and S. M. Makhija.

Caltex Sports Club vs Telephone Club on Plot No. 8 at Cross Maidan Umpires:— Messrs R. C. Borges and N. D. Bulsara.

BOMBAY RACES

3rd Day

WINTER MEETING

SATURDAY,
18th NOVEMBER
at 1.45 p. m.

*

CHIEF EVENT

The Aga Shamshuddin Plate

STAKES Rs. 9,800

*

DAY ENTRANCE

GENTS	Rs.	5/8
LADIES	Rs.	3/8
2ND ENCLOSURE ..	Rs	3/8

B. A. A.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

3-50 p.m. Lusitanians 'B' Goan's 'B'

4-45 p.m. Indian Navy vs Boys Own Club (First Division).

BADMINTON

C. C. I.

6-0 p.m. De Mello's Team vs. Pittie's Team.

(The Motiram Cup Final).

CRICKET

2-30 p.m. First Round of Senior and Junior Divisions matches in "Times" Shield Cricket.

BILLIARDS

Byculla YMCA, Reynolds Road: 3 p.m.: G.L. Khandke (minus 200) vs Eustace DeSouza (minus 130). 5 p.m S.H. Engineer (minus 170) vs. V. K. Naste (minus 130).

The Bombay Chronicle

POLITICS OF PROTEST

The Peking note to the Indian Government is an astonishing performance, if the New China News Agency is correctly reported. The suggestion that the Indian Government had attempted to influence and prevent the Chinese Government from exercising its sovereign rights in Tibet, is a strange interpretation for Peking to place on India's protest against the use of force when a peaceful mission was on its way to Peking, headed by Tibet's Finance Secretary. The coercive measures undertaken by Chinese Communists in Tibet are represented as the exercise of "those sovereign rights" in order to enable Tibetans to enjoy freedom from aggression and regional autonomy and freedom of worship. If China seriously means all this, then there is a complete misreading of the Tibetan situation and the fears that have been entertained in India of Communist China's inability to appreciate what Tibetans want are fully borne out. The people of Tibet are in for a difficult time and India which has given concrete proof of her goodwill towards that country will hesitate to add to their problems. If the charges against India are levelled in a spirit of desiring to pick a quarrel with India, then it is a move quite unworthy of the Chinese. The first feeling in this country will be one of disillusionment Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru not long ago declared that the Chinese were being misled by wrong interpretations into seeing American aggression; in answer to a question, he stated that India was doing what she could to correct the Chinese errors. Now comes clear evidence that India herself is being misunderstood or misrepresented.

The facts of the case speak for themselves. The Tibetan delegation which came to New Delhi, did so at the instance of Peking. The moment it was known at this end that the Chinese favoured direct negotiations at Peking, the the delegation was asked to proceed to Tibet. As India has pointed out the delay in the Tibetans reaching the Chinese capital were due to unavoidable circumstances. The Chinese Communists moved against Tibet, seeking to justify the action by charging the delegation with unwillingness under outside pressure to deal with China. The Indian Government have explained all this to Peking in the first two notes and they have been at pains to point out that China's suzereinty in Tibet is unchallenged. Yet the latest Chinese note is the reverse of conciliatory. The reason is not far to seek. It is not so much that the Chinese Communist Government is unconvinced as that it does not find it expedient to be convinced. The suspicions expressed about India's intentions are just another weapon in the propaganda armoury directed towards riddling Tibet of all but Chinese influence. India happens to be the only other outside influence and it has been a fairly powerful one in recent years. Tibet's trade with the outside world is valued by the EASTERN ECONOMIST at Rs. 3,00,00,000 and a third of it estimated as passing through Kalimpong in the Darjeeling District; Indian traders to all practical purposes are limited to three Tibetan towns. Thus while there is no question that Tibet comes under the Chinese suzerainty, India has had economic ties with Tibet for ages. And it is for guarding the trade routes that a small Indian force has been stationed at Lhasa. But for the small convoys of Mongolian traders traversing the ice-bound passes in summer months, Tibet has been an unapproachable country, round which romantic legends have grown. And it would have remained so but for the changed world conditions.

India has been more painfully aware of a potential enemy on her northern border. The myth of Tibet being impregnable has been exploded by the march of the Chinese armed forces towards its capital Lhasa. Communist China is sweeping on to this icy wind-swept plateau to establish a foothold on the roof of the world and it will soon be dominating this "Himalayan Hump". To India who has no aggressive intentions or the desire to take sides in the next world war, this spells a threat to her own borders. As there has been no occasion or cause so far to fix the Tibetan-India border, firmly it has remained vague. Indian maps place it on the crest of the Himalayas but recent Chinese maps show it well down in the foothills, only a few miles north of the Brahmaputra River, inside the territory of Assam. Once the Communists establish themselves in Tibet, there will be endless bickerings over the border and possibly even incidents. India's whole northern border has fallen open. And the Communists will not be slow in probing it every now and then to keep India uneasy. Moreover, it will also complete the semi-circle of Communist aggression in South Asia. The political strategy of Communism which has been familiar in post-war Europe, will now be seen at work in Asia. The gradual infiltration into one country after another, the slow penetration of Communist influence and the steady extension of the Iron Curtain to bring in more and more territory within it will be aimed at through peace and war. The prospect calls for serious consideration of India's foreign policy and a revision of the attitude adopted towards China in the recent past.

Fair Play For Egypt

The British insist on the provisions of the 1936 Treaty as the determining guide and justification of present relations with Egypt. That constitutes a stand on technicalities which have ceased to command any respect. No country can be sovereign politically and territorially if it is forced to accept the presence of foreign troops and to allow parts of its territory to be used as bases for foreign aircraft and forces in the manner in which Egypt is expected to do. And no country genuinely professing democratic principles and obligations, can, in 1950, demand such prerogatives of another sovereign nation. Such a demand now is, frankly, tantamount to aggression. Nor, can Britain justifiably plead defensive precaution against possible war-contingencies. Any and every country can be regarded as strategically vital and called upon to accept national humiliation to which Egypt is asked to continue to submit. Such excuse is now absurd and untenable. What is worse it will defeat its own object

—if the object genuinely be no other than the defence of peace, in terms of the U.N. Charter, against dangers of international aggression. For it will create grave trouble for Britain through the antagonism and hostility of Egypt and its people. A solemn warning of that trouble is very unmistakably implicit in the King's speech to the Egyptian Parliament.

Egypt, the king has announced is no longer agreeable to delays and procrastinations in the matter of the settlement of Egypt's rights in Egypt itself and of traditional Egyptian relations with the Sudan. The Egyptian Government has given notice that it is determined to force a showdown, of course, in the diplomatic field, on the subject of the 1936 Treaty. And the Government represents the feelings and passions of the entire nation on this issue. A London message reports diplomatic quarters as believing that critical talks on Anglo-Egyptian relations arising out of King Faruk's speech to the Egyptian Parliament will be held in London soon. The sooner they are held the better. What is more Britain will have to approach the critical issue in the spirit of accommodating Egyptian national aspirations, which are natural, just and now unavoidable, not British views, which are wrong and British prestige which is false It is in the interest of democratic peace and security that justice should be done to Egypt. The West has already done much to antagonism and embitter Egyptian, and indeed, Middle East feelings against itself. There is not much of goodwill and friendliness left in the Arab World for Western democracies. It is wiser to preserve what little is left than to lose it too as will assuredly be the result if Egypt is denied its demands. And only the blind and the imbecile can fail to realise the consequences to the Western camp of losing the Middle East as a sympathiser.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

We consecrate a great deal of nonsense, because it was allowed by great men. There is none without his foible.

—EMERSON

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

FLUSHING MEADOW, Nov. 17. (PTI-Reuter): Soviet delegate Jacob Malik announced in the Security Council last night that he would veto the six-power resolution calling for withdrawal of Chinese Communist troops from Korea.

Announcing the Soviet veto decision, Mr. Malik said the resolution was based on the "one-sided and tendentious" report by General MacArthur.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 16: Communist China, in its first communication to the U.N. about Gen. MacArthur's report on Chinese intervention in Korea, declared last night that the "voluntary assistance" of the Chinese people was "natural and just."—P.T.I.-Reuter:

* * *

Miss Muriel Lester, who acted as Gandhiji's hostess in London, is reported to have said at Jubbalpore that after Gandhiji's death there were very few people in India now, who followed the teachings of the Master faithfully.

Actually it is a case of so few faithful followers and so many—oh, ever so many—disguised Gandheites.

* * *

In the Parliamentary debate on Thursday, Shri Mahavir Tyagi charged that India had lost over rupees one crore thirty-three lakhs because Government rejected the offer of a certain firm to import sugar at prices "much lower" than those paid later.

Hullo, what's that? We demand information.

* * *

Commending to the B.P.C.C. for recommending to the Congress Working Committee the suggestion for a three-member provincial election board, Mr. S. K. Patil revealed that it was his own suggestion which had found favour with some of the members of the Working Committee.

Then, of course, there are two overwhelming reasons why the Congress Working Committee should promptly adopt it.

By the way, the proposed board would consist of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, the leader of the Legislature Congress Party in the State and a member from the State nominated by the Central Election Board with the P.C.C. President as Chairman.

* * *

From the latest pronouncement by Shri Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia: "Many persons have asked me how I view the current happenings in Nepal."

Have they?

Or were they joking?

* * *

Holding forth Hindu Mahasabha-like on all subjects, Dr. N. B. Khare complained in an interview in Nagpur, that the Indo-South African question had now been hanging fire in the United Nations for more than four years.

The Government of India should, therefore, withdraw this question also from the U.N. as Dr. Khare and friends demand in the case of Kashmir?

* * *

Commenting on the arguments of Dr. Donges re the Indo-South African question, the "New York Times" says: "South Africa, however, will not by these technicalities and subterfuges escape the condemnation of the rest of the world".

And what does the rest of the world propose to do by condemning South Africa?

* * *

From the Egyptian King's Speech to Parliament: "We consider that aggression cannot create a country and does not deprive any one of his rights."

Aggression can do both.

CITY CORPORATION: WEEK BY WEEK

By Citizen

REASSEMBLING after a fornight, during which the city fathers enjoyed Divali holidays the Municipal Corporation proceeded to consider a rather uninteresting agenda. The debate was very dull and it was once again the tortuosly slow process according to which hardly nine items could be finished in ninety minutes.

The last half hour was devoted to the consideration of urgent items for which a special meeting was convened at the instance of Congress Councillors since the opposition would not grant urgency in the normal fashion. The cold war on the civic front continues even after the New year, when according to strict Indian way of life things ought to start with a clean slate.

SERVICES LOANED

The only item of some interest was the loaning of the services of the Deputy Municipal Secretary to the B.E.S.T. Committee, for a year. Mr. P. R. Mullaferoze, the present incumbent of the post has been in Municipal service for nearly 25 years and has gained vast experience in the procedure of the Municipal Secretariat. His services are being acquired by the B.E.S.T. Undertaking, because as was admitted by a member of that Committee and the Chairman also, its house is not in order. It is hoped that the new officer who will become a Joint Secretary will be able to bring in necessary changes in the routine and to put it on the lines on which the Municipal Secretariat functions.

There was unanimity on the point that the Municipal Secretariat was an efficiently run department, one only wishes one could say the same about other Municipal departments too, but some members of the Opposition wanted to know what alternate arrangements were being made to maintain the efficiency of the Municipal Secretary's office. One of them went to the extent of suggesting that the Deputy Municipal Secretary should be retained in his present post if need be with a higher grade and at any rate his going over to the B.E.S.T. on loan should not be a prelude to his permanent exit from the Municipal Secretariat.

The debate helped to throw some more revealing light on the doings of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking. It was stated by Mr. Naushir Bharucha, a member of the B.E.S.T. Committee, that there was hardly anything in order in that Undertaking. Papers were put up before the Committee in a most unsatisfactory manner, drafts were not only shabily drawn up but were full of grammatical mistakes, estimates even when asked for did not come up in time and when they did some of them were fantastic. All that meant that there were Augean stables which had to be cleaned and unless the office of the Secretary of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking was reorganised on a level at least that of the Municipal Secretary there was no hope of things improving. It is good that there are prospects of this process starting at least three years after the Undertaking was Municipalised. Of course it cannot be allowed to remain a mystery as to why things which are being attempted now were not done earlier and those who were in charge of things during the past years will have to answer that question.

PURIFICATION ATTEMPT

The affairs of the B.E.S.T. seem to attract notice in non-Municipal circles to. An urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. is reported to have appointed a four men committee to devise ways and means to "purify" the BEST administration. It is rather curious that while the Congress Municipal Party is in charge of the Municipal administration being the majority party and it is that party which has managed the affairs of the B.E.S.T. for the last three or four years, and barring the last few months it has treated the B.E.S.T. Undertaking as a closed Corporation for the Congress party alone, a demand of this nature should come from the parent Congress body in the city. The decision becomes all the more interesting for it came out as a result of a proposal made by Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy who is the president of one of the Unions of the B.E.S.T. workers. It seems he wanted the B.P.C.C. "to give a directive to the Congress Municipal Party to take adequate steps to stem the mismanaged affairs of the Undertaking." That prominent Congressmen in the city and responsible members of the organisation should now come forward to state publicly that the affairs of the Undertaking have been mismanaged and need purifying is a strange commentary on the working of the Congress Municipal Party and an admission that what the Opposition has been saying for the last two years has had great force in it.

One does not know what would be the outcome of the decision to appoint a Committee, and it is too early to judge if that decision is going to make any difference to the manner in which things have been done so far or it is merely the expression of the internal differences among Congressmen in the city. The Mayor who happens to be the president of the B.P.C.C. also, is reported to have told the Congressmen that "in all labour matters the Congress Municipal Party should give priority to suggestions put forward by the INTUC."

THE MASTER PLAN

Going through more carefully the first progress report on the Master Plan which is now before the Standing Committee I find that it is full of useful suggestions and wants almost every thing to be done on "the most modern" and up-to-date lines. In a series of suggestions made and actions already taken it reveals many a mistake in the past and utters warnings to prevent similar mistakes which it would be impossible to rectify later even at an exhorbitant cost. It gives the necessary emphasis on the need of a Civic Centre, a Municipal Theatre, Recreation Centres and above all providing open spaces and parks, the miserable paucity of which has been admitted and deplored. Equal stress is laid on the need of interim legislation "to prevent haphazard development." In that connection it has been pointed out that "there is substantial work to be done in the suburbs to control development now that the city limits have been extended. Unless plans are made for the development of this additional area in an orderly manner, there will be the repetition of the same mistakes as were made in the past by way of haphazard development as in the city proper, and the whole object of the Master Plan will be frustrated." One hopes this timely warning is heeded to both by the Municipality and the State Government.

DANGER FROM RATS

While the human population of the city has been going up during the last few years and leading to consequent overcrowding in the dwellings the same is leading to insanitary conditions and consequently encouraging rat infestation and rat breeding all over the city. What is more serious and alarming is the fact that "results of rat examination indicate that the city's rat population has been losing its immunity against plague and therefore the need for the intensification of rat destruction has become urgent." A proposal now before the Standing Committee suggests the establishment of nine district operation centres, each one of which will undertake a six point programme which includes attending to rat nuisance, carrying out systematic anti-rat campaigns, and maintaining a Rat Museum showing the different species of rats, rat proof and rat free surroundings, relation of rats to human population, and the extent of damage done by rats. The fact that the Municipal Health Department is aware of this danger to city's health and is taking necessary steps well in advance is to be welcomed.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The announcement made by the President of the Indian Republic, that general elections in the country are postponed till the end of the coming year has given rise to speculations about the next general elections to the City Corporation. Normally these latter are due in February, 1952, and the Budget for the coming year provides an amount of a million rupees for the necessary preparations for what would be the second Municipal election in the city on the basis of Adult suffrage. But will the second election be held on the scheduled time? The desire to postpone elections, especially on the part of the majority party seems to be infectious and one hears Congress Councillors freely expressing the view in the lobbies that the announcement made by the President is going to give to the Corporation a lease of at least one more year. It is suggested that if the city is to go through the General Elections for the State Assembly and the House of the People at the end of the coming year it may not be asked to go through the same experience within a couple of months of the first poll. In this connection it might be pointed out that in the Uttar Pradesh elections of Municipalities in the cities and towns of that State, to be had for the first time on the basis of adult franchise, were scheduled to take place in December this year, but when the Prime Minister insisted that the General Elections must be held in April-May 1951 the U.P. Government found a good reason to postpone the Municipal elections on the plea that the two elections both on the basis of adult suffrage would be too close to each other and would involve enormous expenditure which the people may not be able to bear. I must add that the Opposition parties were opposed to the postponement and were clamouring for early elections and may be now that the General elections are delayed they might revive their demand for the Municipal elections in the near future. It is however likely that the Bombay Corporation might get a lease of life of at least a year, if not more, in the peculiar circumstances created by the postponement of the General Elections. It might be recalled that the predecessor of the present House elected on a limited franchise in the year 1939, lingered on for nine years thanks to the world war and the time taken for making necessary arrangements to hold the first election on the basis of adult franchise. Important questions like delimiting the constituencies on a more thorough basis, likely introduction of single member constituency, etc., have been pending before the Corporation for quite some time now and the manner in which they have been allowed to lie for such a length of time gives rise to the suspicion that the city might be faced with further please for postponement of elections.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Summer Houses!

A report states that the Bombay Municipality is providing new summer houses at the Pherozeshah Mehta and Bhandarwada Hill Gardens, at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The present summer houses there, which are said to be rickety will be pulled down and replaced with attractive concrete cement ones. Instead of gilding the lily, the city fathers should have remembered first children in congested localities of the city who are urgently in need of playing parks and open spaces. Only an infinitesimal percentage of the city population use the above parks regularly and the amounts spent in maintenance of these seems hardly justified. No doubt the city needs a few beauty spots but poor children from the congested areas should have the first claim on any surplus funds marked for gardening. A patch of green, a sand pit and a few swings in these areas would delight the hearts of thousands of children and would not cost much. On the other hand any additions to the Phirozeshah Mehta Gardens would be hardly noticed. There has been not only no attempt to construct children's parks in crowded localities but unimaginative Municipal officials have allowed ugly temporary structures to be built on open spaces robbing children of their crude playgrounds.

Cow Protection

Presiding over the "Gopashtami Festival" of the Bombay Pinjrapole Mr. Morarji Desai said that mere worship of cow was not enough. What was needed was giving proper care and attention in the maintenance of the animal. We wish the Home Minister was more explicit in his advice to the mercantile community who are great patrons of cow protection and pinjrapoles. It is a paradox that while Hindus hold cows in great veneration and even worship them, it cannot be said that they are given a fair deal. Many Hindus still cling to the narrow idea of cow protection —"Thou shalt not kill but need not strive officially to keep alive"— and the rich among them fill the pinjrapoles with old and diseased cows and bullocks which would be far happier if they are put out of their agonies. A visit to any pinjropole would bear this out. No doubt there are exceptions but they are few and far between. Lakhs of rupees donated for cow protection ought to be spent in a more enlightened way so that the country will have better-bred cows and bullocks and increase the economic wealth of the country. To achieve this, religious leaders ought to come forward to enlighten and broaden public opinion on the subject and see that charitable donations are not spent on unproductive pinjrapoles but diverted towards improving the cattle-stock in the country.

False Economy

The questions asked by Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru on the possibility of applying economy in our defence expenditure in Parliament show how Indian political thinking moves in an ureal atmosphere. With the Kashmir controversy still unsettled, with our long northern frontier exposed to the Communist threat and with every circumstance requiring for an efficient military force, Mr. Kunzru wants to know whether we can cut our defence expenses down. It would have been more to the point if he had asked how on earth the Government could talk of reduced spending on our armed forces in the rapidly developing disequilibrium around us. At any moment, India might be required to switch over to a war footing. Our peaceful intentions are not enough to ensure peace. It takes two to achieve peace just as much as it takes two to make a quarrel. It is time that our M.P.s woke up to the realities of the situation and ceased wasting thought on impractical propositions. Everything else must be subordinated to the primary necessity of having an efficient army which can preserve the freedom that has been won.

Preposterous Suggestion

Unless Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who expects to "study" the Tibetan question "within the few hours at his disposal", has sources of information that are denied to lesser mortals. His suggestion that India should forthwith withdraw recognition from the Nepal Government and declare itself in favour of the popular forces in the State is fantastic. Just because the Nepal King has come to India, it does not follow that the Nepal Congress is entitled to recognition as the established authority in Nepal. The King, observes the Socialist leader, carries with him the status of sovereign of that State. True enough but is it the logical consequence of his coming to India that he has more powers here than he had when he was in Nepal itself? The Indian Government have so far pursued a very correct policy by refusing to mix themselves up in Nepal politics. If they depart from it now, as Dr. Lohia suggests, the results will be favourable neither to stable conditions in Nepal nor to India herself. Foreign politics where it is very easy to back the wrong horse, is not the field for adventures.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Contradictions

The account given in your columns of yesterday's issue of the wordy warfare regarding the Hon'ble Minister's involvement in the Coca Cola 'big bag' episode is revealing indeed. Another such revelation is round the corner. For, it was only the Dr. Jekylls of Shri Mehtab that agreed to open an industrial plant products of which are objectionable not only on the grounds of fools' economics and ethics—which are being very courteously repudiated slowly but surely—but on the grounds pure and simple of nation's health. This very week-end the Mr Hyde of Shri Mehtab will open the Fourth All India Khadi Implements Annual Conference at the other end of the country in Mathurai. That the Cola Industry and Khadi Economics are as far removed from each other as Dante's Hell is from his Heaven is a matter not of much consequence. But the feat that will be performed by the Hon'ble Minister in accommodating the two irreconcilables will be watched with interest by all concerned. The performance that is to say of leading us from the hell of the economy of the cow and the plough to the heaven of industrial capitalism. If the nation is to follow faithfully such high placed leaders who flirt with conflicting ideologies with impunity it must needs cultivate a dual-personality, the sooner the better.

S. M. NEKSATKHAN

Cow Protection

The Executive Committee, Central Goshala Board, decided under the Chairmanship of Shri Jairamdas Daulatram on 15th April 1950 to celebrate Gau Week from Govardhan to Gopashtami on Government level so that the public may divert their attention towards development and preservation of Gau. Today is Govardhan Day but so far the Central Government has issued neither any instruction to State Governments to celebrate this week nor made any programme for celebration. Seth Govindas, President, All India Gosevak Samaj and member of this committee reminded Shri K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister and I also sent letters and telegrams but it is pity that no attention has been paid. Just as the Government of India threw recommendations of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee into the waste paper basket in similar way the Government paid no attention to celebrate Gopashtami week which was passed by the official Committee. This policy is not only against public welfare but it also affects the country's wealth. Every Gaushala ought pass a resolution that the Government should extend its patronage to the celebration the Cow Week.

-LALA HARDEV SAHAI

FUTURE OF VIZAG SHIP YARD UNDECIDED

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

The future of Vizagapatam ship building yard still remains in the melting pot, for on either the Government of India nor the Scindia's with the present financial position are able to develop the yard as an economic unit. As an interim measure and in order to prevent the destruction of the yard the Government of India has placed an order of three ships of 8,000 tons each with Scindias last year. This order is about to be completed.

Lobby reports indicate the possibility of the Central Government repeating further orders in 1951. This scheme entails the net loss of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Central Exchequer on each order of three ships. The Government is also examining proposal of Scindias for a loan of 10 lakhs of rupees. Meanwhile there is no information as to how the Government proposes to dispose of the cargo ships ordered.

INDIA WANTS MORE U.S. COTTON

Representation To America

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

It is reliably learnt that the Government of India has made a representation to the U.S. Government through the American Embassy at New Delhi for a larger allocation of cotton, to India.

The U.S. Government recently increased its export cotton quota by 6,00,000 bales of which 80,000 bales were allocated to India. Countrywide breakdown of an additional quota of 7,50,000 bales is expected to be announced shortly by the American Government. The Indian Government have urged for substantial allocation to India from the second unspecific quota. The Government is working for an allotment of at least 2,00,000 bales to India.

OF ALL THINGS

The Blind Man's Sun

THERE was a man born blind. He had never seen the sun and asked about it of people who could see. Someone told him, "The sun's shape is like a brass tray." The blind man struck the brass tray and heard its sound. Later when he heard the sound of a bell, he thought it was the sun.

Again someone told him, "The sunlight is like that of a candle," and the blind man felt the candle, and thought that was the sun's shape. Later he felt a big key and thought it was the sun.

The sun is quite different from a bell or a key, but the blind man cannot tell their difference because he has never seen the sun. The truth is harder to see than the sun, and when people do not know it they are exactly like the blind man. Even if you do your best to explain by analogies and examples, it still appears like the analogy of the brass tray and the candle.

From what is said of the brass tray, one imagines a bell, and from what is said about a candle, one imagines a key. In this way, one ever gets further and further away from the truth.

Those who speak about the truth sometimes give it a name according to what they happen to see, or imagine what it is like without seeing it. These are mistakes in the effort to understand the truth.

(This parable, by the great gential poet of China, Su Tungp'o, has been used by Einstein to illustrate the average man's idea of his theory of relativity).

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BEST ENQUIRY: Corrupt Practices Were Condoned

(Continued from page 4)

ing to revise those punishments or dismiss the culprits.

The G. M. also stated that the Ticket Memos which were not serially numbered were freely available to conductors which resulted in forgeries and substitution of memos; that the full signatures of clerks and inspectors on memos were not prescribed; the checking by Inspectors on the line was a virtual farce and that there was neglect and failure to supervise the Ticket and Cash Clerks who connived at the forging of memos daily.

Mr. Taleyarkhan in his written statement admits that he knew the fraud was going on for the last 5 years, that the old Board of Directors as well as the present G.M. knew about it, but were helpless in remedying the evil, that he tried to interest the police but they appeared to be lukewarm; the G.M. had promised to have a talk with the Home Minister about it, and that he did his best to minimise the evil by adopting some measures. Amongst the precautions he took were introducing a sealing device and guard or shields, asking starters and supervisory staff to use indelible pencils, changing the system of issuing T.I.M. with the object of preventing the same machine remaining with the same conductor, and generally adopting other precautions. As all these failed, he eventually and very half-heartedly suggested the abolition of T.I. Machines, as late as May 1950 when perhaps he was aware that there was some inquiry brewing.

We are not satisfied with the defence put up by Mr. Taleyarkhan in this respect. The T.I.M. fraud must have been known to Mr. Taleyarkhan as he was in the Traffic Department holding important positions, for not less than 7 years. At no stage of his career either as A.T.S., T.S., or T.M. he appears to have applied his mind constructively to remedying this evil.

We accept Mr. Taleyarkhan's statement where he says he corresponded with U.K. firms for a better machine or for preventing tampering. We accept also his evidence that he did take some measures in the nature of palliatives such as sealing devices, shields, introducing the use of indelible pencils, etc., but it is very strange that it should have never occurred to Mr. Taleyarkhan who was dealing with the T.I. Machines to have come to an immediate conclusion long long ago that the T.I. Machines had to be scrapped straightaway. He concentrated his energy on palliatives and neglected the only effective method, namely, scrapping of the machines.

In his written statement he states that the suggestion for abolition of T.I. Machines first came from him. There was nothing in the evidence to show at what stage this suggestion came in; obviously it came at the fag end after Mr. Taleyarkhan had tried all his palliatives and wasted his time in procuring other types of machines equally liable to be tampered with. To our mind Mr. Taleyarkhan should have taken immediate steps on assuming as Traffic Manager to have the machines thrown out, and if necessary, to have approached the Industrial Court for the requisite permission. This permission appears to have been applied for in May 1950.

The charge against Mr. Taleyarkhan, however, is not that he failed to make this suggestion but that he failed to detect the fraud that was going on. It is no answer to say, as Mr. Taleyarkhan does, that his predecessors have also failed and that nothing could be done. It does not appear to have occurred to him that active effort could have been made to pursuade the conductors caught red-handed in tampering to turn approvers on pain of dismissal and being handed over to the police.

We are not aware that even in cases where conductors were caught red-handed tampering with a T.I. Machine they were handed over to the police. Not only that, but the tampering cases were dealt with by our domestic courts in a most lenient fashion—to cite one instance, those tried by Mr. Tarapore—a leniency which Mr. Taleyarkhan far from condemning characterised as sufficient stiffness!

In this state of affairs, is it at all surprising that tampering assumed such a colossal proportion that according to the evidence of Mr. Thomas, of the 60 machines sent daily for repairs 40 to 45 were found to have been tampered with. Even Mr. Taleyarkhan admits that today of the 1,050 machines in the Undertaking hardly a single machine has been left untampered. With all this knowledge, Mr. Taleyarkhan failed to do anything to put an end to this abuse.

T. I. MACHINE RACKET

Failure To Detect Dens Of Operation

Mr. Taleyarkhan's one qualification is that he had taken training with the Scotland Yard. It is most surprising that an officer who had this added advantage of special training could not devise any means of detecting the dens where this tampering was being carried on, to the knowledge of most of the conductors.

To say as Mr. Taleyarkhan does, that he could not locate the dens, and that Mr. Abidali also failed to give correct addresses, is no answer to the charge that he failed to prevent the fraud. We have grave doubts if Mr. Taleyarkhan has at all realised that a colossal loss of revenue was being suffered by the Undertaking as a result of this fraud. (Ex.C-6) giving comparative earnings per bus per day indicates that since the detection of the fraud and police action in the matter, per day per bus earning has gone up by Rs. 11 or roughly Rs. 3,000 a day or very nearly a Lakh per month. Whilst we are not prepared to suggest that this is an accurate figure, there is hardly any dougt that the loss accruing to the Undertaking as a result of this widespread, and almost universal fraud by the conductors must have run into several lakhs of rupees per year for the past several years. We would strongly recommend a thorough inquiry in the conduct of officers who were connected with the Traffic Department and who have failed and neglected to take sufficient measures to prevent this racketeering and fraud of T.I. Machines.

One of the factors which facilitated this tampering fraud was failure to control the issue of ticket memos, which could be had in any number for the mere asking by the conductors, and which were used as forged or substituted memos It is most surprising that Mr. Taleyarkhan did not keep a check on the issue of these memos and did not have them serially numbered.

In his written statement he tries to belittle the importance of serially numbering unless accompanied by an extensive system of checks. We have no doubt that a serious check on the issue of ticket memos serially numbered, and accounting of each ticket memo issued would have at least minimised the fraud. Also the method and the manner of issuing these memos is open to reproach. There were no full or legible signatures of clerks and inspectors, while checking by inspectors on line was a mere farce. The inspectors put down the number of passengers whose tickets they checked but never noted the numbers of tickets of various denominations at the stage where they applied the check. Mr. Taleyarkhan states that such a system was not practicable, though he never put it into practice.

Presumably, according to him, the inspectors had no time to do this work. It would have been more prudent for Mr. Taleyarkhan to have put special inspectors, only on such duty; or to have asked the inspectors to check a few passengers less than they ordinarily do and to devote time to taking down numbers of the various denominations of tickets sold, Mr. Taleyarkhan also did not have an effective check on clerks who fully knew that they handled forged memos but connived at them, according to Mr. Taleyarkhan, from a fear of being manhandled by conductors. If memos had been serially numbered, any clerk who handled forged memos would have been immediately detected and called upon to explain. Unfortunately far from giving serial numbers, there were even no proper signatures of clerks which were often initials or scribbles and quite illegible and therefore quite useless for any purpose of check but only for evading responsibility.

In this charge what appears to us as the gravest default on the part of Mr. Taleyarkhan was that he failed to take the strictest action against those who were caught red-handed in tampering cases. The General Manager has brought to our mind numerous instances where conductors having two or three tampering cases to their credit or discredit having been awarded comparatively light punishment of a few days' suspension. With these cases we shall deal with more extensively under Charge VII—Failure to take Disciplinary Action.

At the moment we refer here to Ex. G-9 which is a summary of punishments awarded by traffic officers where we find that particularly in cases decided by Mr. K. K. Tarapor, tampering cases have been treated very lightly; and it is this very officer of whom Mr. Taleyarkhan boasts as the very strict and best officer, either as a result of his misplaced loyalty towards a subordinate officer who has ill-served him, or from his failure to appreciate the gravity of the offence itself.

NOT WITHOUT NOTICE

Caught Red-Handed But Not Dismissed

Even if Mr. Taleyarkhan could not detect dens, which we think was certainly not beyond the capacity of an officer of the standing of Mr. Taleyarkhan, when similar work is done by Sub-Inspectors who are paid less than a quarter of Mr. Taleyarkhan's salary, he should have at least dismissed every employee caught red-handed tampering with T.I. machines, or caught with instruments for tampering on his person. Far from doing it he issued a line notice, warning conductors that in future if found with such tampering instruments in their possession they would be dismissed from the service.

Actually, in one case, a man was not dismissed though caught with tampering instruments, because according to Mr. Taleyarkhan, he had not yet issued the line notice, as if a thief has to be given notice of a section relating to theft in the Penal Code before he can be convicted and sentenced! Mr. Taleyarkhan characterises the G.M.'s opposition to issue such a notice as an instance of interference in T.M.'s Department. It does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Taleyarkhan that there is no rule or law that proper notices not to commit offences have to be served on criminals before they are meted out justice.

We would also like to refer at this stage to Mr. Jussavala's (Special Inspector) evidence who caught numerous tampering cases as proved by his day-to-day diary, which were brought to Mr. Taleyarkhan's notice on which little or no action was taken by Mr. Taleyarkhan. Also Mr. Jussavala produced forged memos or substituted memos before Mr. Taleyarkhan and asked him to take action on the same but no action was taken on the ground that these memos which were a few weeks old, were too old for any action to be taken. Mr. Jussavala is one of the accused arrested in the T.I.M. fraud case and normally we would have discredited his evidence as of an arrested employee trying to curry favour with his superior; but for the fact that his evidence is completely corroborated by regular maintenance of diaries going as far back as 1948, and we see no reason to doubt the bonafides of this evidence. We cannot understand why Mr. Taleyarkhan did not take action on forged memos placed right under his nose. To our mind such neglect has only facilitated the T.I.M. fraud; it is incomprehensible that Mr. Taleyarkhan should not have taken any action even in cases detected and placed right under his nose! We, therefore, hold that the third charge has been amply proved and in our opinion this is the gravest of all the charges.

Charge IV—Neglect and failure to check receipts and remittances by clerks in the Traffic Department who were allowed to keep cash unauthorisedly for long periods, resulting in misappropriation by clerks of the Undertaking's funds.

The G.M. has stated in his evidence that as a result of Mr. Taleyarkhan's failure to devise proper methods for receiving moneys and for transmission of moneys received, large sums were allowed to remain in the hands of clerks and that two of them, Messrs. D'Mello and Mistry misappropriated certain amounts. He also testified to Mr. Taleyarkhan's failure to devise proper receipt books with duplicates and serial numbers, which inspectors on line could use when they compound offences for avoidance of payment of fares with the passengers. The amount misappropriated by Mr. Mistry is only Rs. 187-8-6 which misappropriation he has admitted and for which Mr. Taleyarkhan has dismissed him With regard to Mr. D'Mello, Mr. Taleyarkhan argues that he did not misappropriate but that he kept with himself a sum of about Rs. 700 from September 3, 1949 till June 28, 1950. In this case Mr. Taleyarkhan's defence is that it would be humanly impossible for the Traffic Manager personally to check accounts of each clerk and that this checking was left to the Office Superintendent and that he was entitled as a departmental head to rely upon his subordinate officers.

We accept Mr. Taleyarkhan's explanation that it is not humanly possible for the Traffic Manager to take account from individual clerks and that he is entitled to rely on his subordinate officer who appears to have failed in his duty. We do not think that any capital can be made of these instances of misappropriation. In any large undertaking such defalcations are bound to occur and do not necessarily reflect adversely on the head of the department, though precautionary measures in this direction would have been very helpful to prevent the occurrence of such instances.

NO RECEIPT BOOKS

But whilst this charge was being investigated evidence was led before us to show that Mr. Taleyarkhan failed to devise proper receipt books for use by inspectors who collected penalties on the line from passengers. The system so far prevailing is that an inspector rings up a traffic officer in the event of a passenger being caught for avoidance of fare and consults him as to the quantum of penalty to be imposed upon the passenger, and the passenger is supposed to be fined according to the advice of the traffic officer; a receipt without duplicate serially numbered is given to the passenger and the amount of fine collected is remitted to the office sometimes with an inspector's memo with a duplicate receipt or sometimes with a duplicate but not carbon copy.

It is obvious that there was no system for the collection of fines from the passengers which might vary with the honesty of inspectors and the private settlement reached between the inspector and passenger. The system definitely lends itself to malpractices or even fraud. There is no doubt that it was part of Mr. Taleyarkhan's duty to have prescribed proper procedure for collection of fines from passengers avoiding payment of fare, or those who came to Electric House Office to pay when served with a notice as to why prosecution should not be launched against them. The average amount so collected comes to about Rs. 8,000/- per year and the G. M. believes that it might be as high as Rs. 25.000/- per annum.

Mr. Taleyarkhan admits that the system lends itself to fraud and that there is room for improvement. We AGREE WITH MR. TALEYARKHAN THAT WHATEVER SYSTEM MAY BE DEVISED ULTIMATELY SAME WILL DEPEND UPON THE HONESTY OF THE INSPECTORS WHO COLLECT THE FINES. But that is no excuse for having a system which is no system at all and which perhaps tempts a poorly paid inspector to deviate from strict path of rectitude. While therefore Mr. Taleyarkhan may not be necessarily personally blamed in respect of the first part of the charge, with respect to the second part, we feel Mr. Taleyarkhan is at fault. If this were the only charge we do not think it would have called for anything more than a reprimand from the Committee.

Charge V — (1) Neglect and failure to exercise control over 'shorts' resulting in misappropriation of Undertaking's money by conductors.

(2) Neglect and failure to maintain proper accounts for sale proceeds of Bus Fare Tables and route maps.

Charge (1) under this head is really a duplication of Charge II where the question of shorts has been exhaustively dealt with by us. The General Manager has repeated this subject to show what he calls 'airy and unbusinesslike' mentality of the Traffic Manager. However, we feel no further comments are required on charge V (1).

Secondly with regard to the question of sale-proceeds of bus and fare tables, the General Manager says that the Traffic Manager failed to maintain regular account books of maps and fare tables handed over to conductors for sale or for receipt of the amounts collected from the conductors. He maintained an exercise book (Ex.E.1) which he has dignified with the name of a 'Register'. Mr. Taleyarkhan in his defence says that this work was left in charge of a clerk who in turn was responsible to the Office Supdt. Traffic. While no doubt the so-called register leaves much to be desired and is indicative of the fact that Mr. Taleyarkhan's administration lacks method, we think that after all this is a minor charge and taken by itself would not amount to much.

Charge VI—The Traffic Manager allowed or suffered gross corruption in recruitment of drivers and conductors in spite of several written complaints which came to his notice.

The General Manager in the course of his evidence stated that Mr. Taleyarkhan allowed or suffered gross corruption in recruitment of drivers and conductors, though several complaints were made to him, many in writing, but he took no notice of the same, or was unable to do anything about it. He should have devised immediate measures to put a stop to this. The G.M. cited the case of T.D.158 against whom complaints were received that he was securing employment on receipt of illicit gratification and his record shows that between 1941 and 1948 he got employed no less than six relatives, though "there is a strict rule that not more than one relative of an employee will be given employment."

Mr. Taleyarkhan in his written statement disputes the fact that there was any such rule and that if any was in existence it was honoured more in breach than in observance. It would appear that there is no rule as such, but there does appear to be a prevailing practice that not more than one relative of an employee driver or conductor should be taken in the Undertaking's service. With regard to this subject Mr. Taleyarkhan himself admits that there are hundreds of cases of employees getting more than one or two of their relatives employed in the Undertaking's service.

Obviously Mr. Taleyarkhan has not thought fit to maintain a careful scrutiny and to see that this practice was properly enforced, even though it may not have been strictly observed in the past. Unless such practice did prevail and was more or less observed, we fail to see why a rubber stamp should have been made which used to be put on every employee's record whenever a relative of his was employed in the Undertaking's service at his instance. There is no doubt that Mr. Taleyarkhan did not bother to see that this rule was properly observed.

With regard to the more serious charge that he did not pay attention to rumours about bribery and corruption in the recruitment, the G.M.'s allegation is that Mr. Taleyarkhan failed to set up a machinery which would have either completely eradicated or at least considerably minimised corruption in recruitment. Numerous allegations contained in anonymous letters, in view of the fact that they were numerous, should have received proper attention from Mr. Taleyarkhan.

The G.M. cites one instance where Mr. Kirtikar produced evidence (Ex. F.6) to show that in 1947 while Mr. Taleyarkhan was A.T.S., an employee actually tendered an application together with Rs. 30 in notes as illicit gratification to the officer to pass his application. Mr. Kirtikar brought this to the notice of Mr. Taleyarkhan, who ordered the amount to be refunded. Mr. Kirtikar similarly cited another instance where a sum of Rs. 10 was offered to an officer by an outside applicant, and the same on being brought to the notice of Mr. Taleyarkhan, was also ordered to be refunded. With Mr. Taleyarkhan's explanation of it we shall deal at a later stage under Charge VII.

PERMITTED CORRUPT PRACTICES

Vigorous Action Not Taken

With regard to the subject of not setting up a proper system of recruitment Mr. Taleyarkhan says that he did introduce one which was not approved of by the G.M. and which he considered was the system best possible under the circumstances. In fact he had it included in Traffic Standing Orders in the hope that later perhaps the G.M. might agree to the same. According to this scheme of Mr. Taleyarkhan, recruitment was to be left in charge of one man who would interview every applicant, register his application and satisfy himself that the candidate is suitable. The application is to be stamped and the candidate given an official letter stating that his application had been registered on a particular date under a particular serial number and that he would be called up when his turn came. We have grave doubts if any such scheme as above would have materially reduced the complaints about corruption in recruitment.

More vigorous action was required such as of severely dealing with the employee who offered Rs. 30 as bribe and who should have not only been dismissed but handed over to the police. Also he should have devised a scheme whereunder every applicant who applied came to know whether he was rejected or accepted and which made it impossible for any clerk in charge of recruitment to suppress any candidate's application. There should have been devised checks by higher officers to see that there was no underhand dealings in the matter of taking out applications when calling applicants for interviews or examination. It appears, however, that Mr. Taleyarkhan did put up a scheme which was rejected by the G.M. and the matter rested there.

In the circumstances, there is little doubt that Mr. Taleyarkhan did allow or negligently permitted corruption to continue in the recruitment of drivers and conductors. We are aware of the fact that several buses of our fleet lie idle for want of drivers and conductors and it was most essential that in recruitment of these categories of employees Mr. Taleyarkhan should not have left anything undone to remove the impression on the minds of likely applicants that only money talks in the B.E.S.T. Undertaking. We therefore hold that Mr. Taleyarkhan was guilty of not diligently performing his duty, if not in eradicating, at least minimising the evil.

Incidentally, we have already stated that the system of recruitment requires very thorough scrutiny and complete overhaul not only in the interest of the Undertaking's reputation but also in the interest of the travelling public which suffers for want of buses which remain idle for lack of requisite crew.

Charge VII—Gross failure in maintaining discipline among drivers and conductors—

(1) In dealing with the complaints from the public.

(2) In disposal of cheating cases.

The first count under this head is that the Traffic Manager did not attach proper importance to serious complaints from respectable passengers regarding the conduct of staff, and the staff was often found not 'at fault' or was given 'benefit of doubt'. The General Manager has produced some letters from the public. Mr. Taleyarkhan's explanation was that apart from the fact that labour was militant, there was not sufficient evidence in most of the cases or complaints to justify any conviction or punishment. It would appear to us that Mr. Taleyarkhan has failed to appreciate the fact that barring some instances the public seldom complains unless there is justifiable cause.

Cases of rudeness of conductors or other misconduct are often complained of in the public press and as a matter of administrative policy Mr. Taleyarkhan should have accepted passengers' complaints as usually correct and seen that the staff was properly punished. We find that Mr. Taleyarkhan has been too technical in this matter insisting on proof which could be insisted only in a Court of Law, and he failed to appreciate that in an industrial undertaking it would be impossible to carry on the affairs if the degree and the type of proof necessary in a Court of Law to secure a conviction were to be insisted upon and in the absence of any such evidence benefit of doubt was to be given to the staff. A wise and prudent administrative head would strike a via media between the two, so as not to do injustice to the staff and **at the same see that complaints from respectable passengers were properly treated.**

LIGHT PUNISHMENT

Coming to the serious charge namely that the T.M. failed in maintaining discipline amongst drivers, in the disposal of cheating cases, the impression created on our mind by the evidence led by the G.M. is that Mr. Taleyarkhan neglected a most important part of his duty in this connection. We therefore deal with this charge at some length.

According to the evidence of the G.M. even in cheating cases where the proper punishment would have been dismissal forthwith from the Undertaking's service, grossly inadequate and lenient punishments were imposed on conductors. He placed before us the records of B.C. 22, 25, 28, 768, 780, 931 1045, 1098, 1125 and 741, most of whom had very bad records of service, and at least in the case of B.C. 25, though Mr. Taleyarkhan himself noted on Mr. Tarapore's order of suspension for 10 days for tampering with T.I. machine that it was a clear case of dismissal. Mr. Taleyarkhan did not revise the sentence and dismiss the employee. We shall deal with some of these cases hereafter.

There was also the case of BUS DRIVER 499 who had peripheral vision so defective that he had had no less than 10 collisions, two of them fatal involving a police constable on duty, and whom Mr Taleyarkhan reduced from Bus Driver's post to a Tram conductor's job. This man was convicted by a Police Court and sentenced to one month's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 350/-. The G.M. also stated that numerous complaints were received that some of the conductors by paying Rs. 200/- to a Union representative got off lightly with a two days' suspension or were given benefit of doubt while those unable to procure the necessary illicit gratification became victims of severer punishments.

Mr. Taleyarkhan in his written statement invites the Committee's attention to the fact that he inherited an onerous legacy from the past regime in the shape of total absence of discipline amongst drivers and conductors, many of whom had the audacity to assault the Undertaking's officers. He refers to the 'goonda' element among them and to the fact that officers and supervisory staff were averse to doing their duty for fear of their lives, when they attempted to maintain discipline.

He refers to an incident when he himself received a severe beating in the course of a mass attack on his office by conductors and drivers because he had recommended the dismissal of an employee. According to him he was gradually tightening up discipline and if there were cases of inadequate or lenient punishment this factor of lack of discipline in the past had to be taken into account for its justification. He says that nevertheless on a number of occasions he did call up all his traffic officers and give them suitable directions as to the type of punishments to be meted out in various cases. Mr. Taleyarkhan says that he has been regarded as a strict disciplinarian and the charge of failure to maintain discipline would be the last one that could be levelled against him.

SOME CASES

We now discuss some of the cases. From the records of offences attached to the file of B. 22 we find that from December 1945 he has had a bad record, having been hauled up several times in a month. We also find that this man was convicted for tampering with the T. I. machine, and given one month's suspension on one occasion and strangely enough 4 days' suspen-

(Continued on page 10)

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Previous closing	42.40
Today's opening	42.33
Difference	—.07
Today's closing	42.83
Difference	+.43

Stop Press

LIBYA'S FUTURE

FLUSHING MEADOW, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly today approved a plan to set up a National Assembly in Libya, North Africa, by January 1 and establish a provisional Government there not later than April 1 next year.

Telegram:—THERASERCH. Phone:—43431.

THERAPEUTICS CHEMICAL RESEARCH CORPORATION.

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RAMAN C. AMIN,

M.S.Ph.D. (U.S.A.),

Sigma XI, F.A.A.A.S. (U.S.A.),

Managing Director.

CUT OUT R AND KEEP

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS

The work of accepting the declaration forms and renewing the current foodgrains and supplementary ration cards in the Bombay Rationed Area for the year 1951 will commence at the undermentioned shops from 19th November to 25th November, 1950.

Those whose foodgrains and supplementary ration cards are registered at any of the shops mentioned below should tender the declaration forms duly filled in along with all foodgrains ration cards underlying the declaration forms as far as possible on the day of the week as mentioned on the Declaration form and get their ration cards renewed. Declaration forms should be submitted and ration cards got renewed even if no rations are to be drawn during the week. Persons importing foodgrains against cancellation of coupon should also submit declaration forms and get their cards renewed.

The declaration has to be made by the person whose name is shown as the Head of Family on the ration cards or in his absence by the eldest member of the family. Each declaration form must include the names of only such cardholders who have a common person as the Head of Family on their cards and whose cards are registered in the same shop. The names and particulars of persons who may be temporarily absent should also be included in the declaration forms if permanent ration cards are held by such persons. In case their ration cards have been deposited in the Rationing Offices their deposit receipt should be produced with the form. instead of their ration cards.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS

The hours for acceptance of declaration forms and the renewal of ration cards and also for the issue of rations at the ration shops concerned, during the week will be 8-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. and at Government Grain Shops from 8-30 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. except at ration shops Nos. T/4, Government Grain Shop No. 219 and Co-operative Society Shop No. 51 where the timings will be from 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

THE COMMUNAL STORES AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES WILL BE OBSERVING THEIR OWN WORKING HOURS, WHICH ARE NOTIFIED AT THE RESPECTIVE SHOPS.

N.B.:—All the Ration Shops and Government Grain Shops mentioned below will remain open on Sunday, the 19th November, 1950, and closed on Monday, the 20th November 1950.

A WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 16, 20 and 493.
B WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 26, 35, 217, 445 and 537.
Govt. Grain Shop—No. 225.
C WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 68, 69, 71, 112, 388, 444, 482, 487, 571 and 578.
Co-op. Society—No. 153.
Govt. Grain Shop—No. 45.
D WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 86, 93, 372, 373 and 474.
Communal Stores—Nos. 22 and 58.
Co-op. Societies—Nos. 49 and 85.
E (EAST) WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 166, 188, 235 and 239.
Co-op. Society—No. 150.
E (WEST) WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 94, 111, 143, 152, 155. 463 and 505.
Co-op. Society—No. 139.
Govt. Grain Shop—No. 19.
F (NORTH) WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 272 and 542.
Co-op. Societies—Nos. 31, 74, 135 and 136.
F (SOUTH) WARD—Ration Shop—No. 238.
Co-op. Society—No. 138.
Govt. Grain Shop—No. 90.
G (NORTH) WARD—Ration Shops—No. 329, 330, 331 and 340.
Communal Store—No. 63.
Co-op. Societies—Nos. 40, 68 and 87.
Govt. Grain Shop—No. 40.
G (SOUTH) WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 171, 172, 173, 526 and 561.
BANDRA—Ration Shops—Nos. B/36, B/40, B/42, B/47 and B/49.
Govt. Grain Shops—Nos. 206 and 216.
PARLE-ANDHERI—Ration Shops—Nos. VR/2, VR/4 and MD/12A.
MALAD-BORIVLI—Ration Shops—Nos. BOR/6 and BOR/10.
Co-op. Societies—Nos. 49 and 60.
KURLA—Ration Shop—No. T/4.
Govt. Grain Shop—No. 219.
GHATKOPAR—Co-op. Societies—No. 48 and 56.

N.B.:—The acceptance of Declaration Forms and renewal of ration cards of Ration Shop No. 217 ('B' Ward) will be carried out at Government Grain Shop No. 225.

RENEWAL AT CENTRAL SHOPS

Those cardholders, who were not able to renew their cards during the week commencing from November 12 to November 18, 1950, should now get their cards renewed at the following central shops during the week commencing from November 19 to November 25, 1950:—

A WARD—Ration Shop—No. 15.
Communal Store—No. 1.
B WARD—Ration Shop—No. 562.
C WARD—Ration Shop—No. 115.
Communal Store—No. 69.
D WARD—Ration Shop—No. 475.
Co-op. Society—No. 5.
E (EAST) WARD—Ration Shop—No. 189.
E (WEST) WARD—Ration Shop—No. 369.
Co-op. Society—No. 75.
F (NORTH) WARD—Ration Shop—No. 254.
F (SOUTH) WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 185 and 187.
G (NORTH) WARD—Ration Shops—Nos. 328 and 333.
G (SOUTH) WARD—Ration Shop—No. 314.
Co-op. Society—No. 32.
BANDRA—Co-op. Society —No. 20.
PARLE-ANDHERI—Govt. Grain Shop—No. 100.
MALAD-BORIVLI—Co-op. Society—No. 29.
KURLA—Co-op. Society —No. 51.
GHATKOPAR—Co-op. Society—No. 31.

THE INDIAN SCREEN

"Duniya" Has Witty Dialogues

Songs sung by Suraiya in Fazli Bros Ltd's 'Duniya' have become hits with the audience of Bombay, as is clear from the crowds that throng the Imperial, where the picture is running for the 20th week.

'Duniya' has an interesting love story that has received very great help from the brilliant dialogues. Its theme is a big plea for understanding of a woman's part and Suraiya very ably puts forward this plea.

Witty and pithy dialogues add attraction to the picture. Yakub's role acts as an incentive to the main incidents and characters. Able and sympathetic direction by S. F. Hasnain and catchy tunes by C. Ramchandra are also largely responsible for the film's popularity.

KANWAR SHOREY'S FILM VENTURE

Kanwar Shorey, youngest son of veteran producer-director Roshan Lal Shorey went on the sets on Saturday the 11th Instant of Kardar Studios for his first picture, the title of which will be announced later, to be directed by the maker of hits Roop K. Shorey.

Immediately after the Muhurat, two of the songs for this picture were recorded, the music for which was by Vinod, known in the industry as one responsible for several successful songs.

To be produced under the banner of Shorey Art Productions, the story, songs and dialogues are by Aziz Kashmiri and the star role will be played by Meena with Majnu and Satish Batra in important roles.

Chandrakant and Mangla as 'Purush' and 'Prakriti' in Rhythm of Culture.

"Rhythm Of Culture" May Be A Hit

The Indian National Theatre's "Rhythm of Culture" which is to be presented at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on November 24 is a dance ballet. It aims to present, through dances, the varied aspects and life and time during the several phases of Indian civilization from the Aryan to the Gandhian Age. Obviously, to cover such a long period in the space of two hours is not an easy job, but the Indian National Theatres, who have perfected the technique of dance bullets promise a good show.

The I.N.T. had the assistance of several students and research scholars in archeology and history who supplied them with data regarding the habits, manners, costumes and other important facets of ancient Indian civilization.

Besides its thematic value and historical importance, "Rhythm of Culture" paves a new path in production and presentation. Months of gruelling rehearsal have gone in the preparation of the ballet and a careful choice has been made in the selection of artistes.

Direction is in the hands of Parvati Kumar and music has been given by Hemant Kedar.

"Babul" Scores

Replete with hauntingly melodious music and eye-filling dances, Sunny Art's engrossing pastoral romance 'Babul' is drawing crowded houses now in its 17th combined week at the Lamington, Chitra and Neptune.

Marvellous photography is further embellished by compelling performances from Nargis, Dilip Kumar and Munawar Sultana. Direction by S. U. Sunny and appealing music by Naushad make 'Babul' a picture of distinction.

Young Kathak Dancer Farhat

Eight-year-old Baby Farhat has acquired a wonderful mastery over the technique in the Kathak dance, a difficult type of dance for ones so young.

She appeared on the stage for the first time in the hall of the Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan last Friday in a dance and music concert presented by Pandit Badri Prasad, her dance teacher, in aid of the Marina Modern Education School.

Baby Farhat impressed the audience with her creditable performance of Kathak.

NARGIS IMPRESSES IN "BIRHA-KI-RAAT"

Because of the excellent performance of Nargis, Dev Anand, G. Jagirdar and Om Prakash, "Birha-Ki-Raat continues at the Novelty where it has entered into the 13th Week.

Director G. Jagirdar has ably transferred the novel plot to the screen. How love can be utilised for a better purpose than for mere pining is effectively told.

Nalini Jayawant in "Ankhen"

'Ankhen' Has Everything To Commend It

GOEL PRESENTS A NEW TALENT IN 'SHEKHAR'

GOEL Cine Corporations' maiden offering "Ankhen" has been released on Friday at Super, Broadway, Bharat (Kurla) Kasturba (Malad) and Alwyn (Kalyan).

The film has already been shown at almost all the key cities of India and Pakistan and from reports that have been received from these places the picture has earned prestige and repute that are exceptional.

The ennobling sentiment of love has been presented in this picture in an entirely noble and novel way. The triangular love conflict is there, but what makes a most engrossing experience is the way in which has been presented on the screen.

The story is not the only thing. "Ankhen" has delightful music. Its songs are written by Raja, Bharat Vyas and S. K. Deepak and are very beautifully worded and care has been taken to see that they are not sung out of place and contect.

These songs have been set to lilting tunes by young Madan Mohan who has proved beyond doubt by his very first attempt in "Ankhen" that he can stand with the best.

Producer-Director Devendra Goel has left no stone unturned in doing full justice to the story in other respects as well. He assembled a formidable cast of names like Nalini Jayawant, Bharat Bhushan, Yeshodhara Katju and Cnckoo. Goel also presents a new discovery in Shekhar.

Nutan Shobhana Samarth in 'Hamari Beti" coming to the West End.

NEW FACES IN SHOBHANA'S NEW FILM

'Hamari Beti' Has Many Good Points

A motion picture completely decent and free of any vulgarity is coming next week to the New West End Cinema through Supreme Film Distributers. This picture is "Hamari Beti", maidan production of Shobhana Pictures directed by Shobhana herself.

A seasoned screen artiste of repute herself, Mrs. Samarth has given us a glimpse of what a family picture should be like. The film presents her two daughters, Nutan and Tanuja in roles which aptly fit them and their talents.

Besides instroducing new faces for which film-goers have been clamouring for a long time, Mrs. Samarth presents established stars like, Motilal, Veera, Shekar and Cuckoo and others in "Hamari Beti". Add to this star-studded cast Shobhana Samarth herself, and you have a good team.

The film has several attractions for film-goers apart from the star value. The music is sumptuous, and by a comparatively newcomer Snehal Bhatkar. The screenplay and dialogue are by Motilal who has brought into play his vast experience in the film field. Dances by Prem Dhavan and songs by Fani Randhir and Prem Dhavan are said to be a treat.

NEW NOTE IN 'ROOP-KAHANI'

New Theatres' Hindi offering, 'Roop-Kahani' is a superb blending of reality and happy fantasy. Director Souren Sen has successfully introduced a new note into Indian films. 'Roop-Kahani' is the story of an orphan girl in whose life there is not a ray of happiness. A trafficker in women had his eyes on her. He is on the point of taking her away when her 'Prince Charming' appears on the scene and she is rescued. The realistic side of the story has been vividly done. There is plenty of thrills, suspense and breath-taking climax.

Asita and Asitbaran have given sterling performances.

'Roop-Kahani' will open soon at a leading theatre in the city through Calcutta Film Exchange.

AWAIT "MADHOSH"

While "Magroor" is being withdrawn after twelve weeks continuous run at the Super, the news comes from Delhi that it celebrates Silver Jubilee there. The creators of "Mela"—Wadia Films Limited have once again proved their master in providing popular entertainment. In the wake of "Mela" and "Magroor", Wadia Films have already gone on the sets of their latest "Madhosh" featuring Meenakumari, Manhar Desai and Mubarak. Mr. J.B.H. Wadia stages a brilliant come back in "Madhosh" and wields the megaphone. Its story is written by the well-known author Mr. Dighe.

"Shree Ganesh Mahima" At Central

By insistent public demand, Basant's mythological hit "Shree Ganesh Mahima" is being released at the Central on Friday, November 17 for one week only. It provides a chance for the people who missed it and an attraction for the people who liked it to enjoy once again their favourite picture.

NEWS BRIEFS

CEYLONISATION APPROVED: Indian Mercantile Chamber and other Indian Pakistani trade associations in Colombo have approved the Ceylonisation plan. Only those Indians and Pakistanis who have been employed after July, 1948, will be affected.

WORLD CITIZENS: The students of Lucknow University at a meeting at the University on Thursday decided to join the World Movement for the World Federal Government, founded at Montreal in 1947. The membership of the Movement by 1949 was stated to be over three lakhs.

JAP DENIAL: A spokesman of the Japanese Prime Minister Thursday denied a Tass Agency report that U.S. and Japan were holding secret talks on proposed military treaty.

GOLD RESERVES: Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Gaitskell said Thursday in London that sterling area's gold reserves were still extremely low in view of the possible call on them. He said the policy of building up the reserves must be continued.

FOUR KILLED: Twenty persons were injured in a faction fight in Arjuni village, Madhya Pradesh, on Sunday. Four of them later died.

ALL SAFE: All the members of the American plane landed safely by parachutes when the plane crashed in flames at Montarnaud near Montpelier (Southern France) on Thursday morning.

TORIES WIN: The British Conservatives won a by-election for a Parliamentary seat. This leaves the Labour majority in the House at six.

INDIAN ON TRIAL: Dr. Narayandas Chopra (61) former Indian Chairman of Darwins Ltd., Sheffield, was charged with fraud involving a sum of 21,826 pounds. The special court trying him released him on bail.

U.S. ASSURANCE: Mr. Micheal McDermott State Department's spokesman in Washington said on Thursday that U.S. had assured the Netherlands of its backing in resisting Indonesian claims to Dutch New Guinea.

STERLING TALKS: Anglo-Egyptian sterling talks are expected to start in London soon.

Life Sentence Set Aside

The Division Bench of the High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Dixit allowed the appeals of Chhagan Karsan and Hira Bhana against their conviction by the Sessions Judge, Broach.

The facts of the case in brief are that for some time past enmity persisted between the appellants and one Gulabsingh. On March 10, 1950, the appellants together with five more persons entered into the orchard of Gulabsingh who was fast asleep. The assailants fell upon him and inflicted about 35 injuries by means of spears and scythes. Two persons Bijol and Prabhu who also were sleeping there woke up. Bijol accosted the assailants. The appellants went to his bed and ordered him to keep quiet. Gulabsingh died on the spot. The next morning, Bijol told his son about the incident. The police came to the scene and on investigations arrested all assailants. The trial judge acquitted five of the appellants and sentenced the latter to transportation for life.

The appellants submitted that they were convicted on the solitary uncorroborated testimony of Bijol and that they were falsely implicated by reason of enmity between them and Gulabsingh's brother Narsingh.

Their Lordships set aside the sentence and acquitted both the appellants.

Mr. K. H. Nagrani and Mr. S. M. Shah respectively appeared for the appellants.

16 INJURED IN TRAIN ACCIDENT

CUTTACK, Nov. 17 (PTI): Accident to the Calcutta-Madras Mail last night resulted in injuries to 16 passengers. Three of them suffered serious injury.

A railway communique here said eight of them were civilian passengers and the other eight railway employees.

The accident occurred at Haridaspur, 35 miles south of here, when the engine of the train got off the rails and plugged into the earth below. The break van next to it and a third class bogie 'leapt frog' over the capsized engine and were derailed.

So far no reason was assigned to the accident in official quarters here. Sabotage was not thought of.

CALCUTTA, (UPI): The public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways, in a press note says:—

The 4 U.P. B. N. R. Madras Mail, which left Calcutta last night (Thursday), was derailed at about 2.27 hours this morning while entering Haridaspur station, about 25 miles from Cuttack. According to information received so far in Calcutta, 8 passengers and 8 railway employees travelling by the train received injuries. Medical aid was rushed to Haridaspur station and the injured rendered first-aid. Through running of train services was resumed at 6-50 a.m. today.

Sri P. C. Bahl, the General Manager C. N. Railway, and other high officials of the railway have left for the site of the accident.

13 AIRMEN KILLED IN AIR COLLISION

Storm Capsizes Ferry: 94 Drowned

TUCSON, Arizona, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Thirteen airmen died and 10 were injured when two American bombers—a superfort and a B-50 medium collided in mid-air 50 miles south-west of here air officials reported.

It was believed the planes were engaged in a refuelling operation. Wreckage was scattered over the Papago Indian reservation.

BELGRADE: A ferry over the river Sava at Orasje in Croatia sank in a storm early on Wednesday, drowning 94 people, Belgrade newspapers reported today.

Seventeen bodies have so far been recovered, the reports stated.

HAMBURG: The 2,709-ton Cape Town steamer Kaapland and the 494-ton Bremen motor vessel Fido collided today in thick fog in the Elbe Estuary, North Germany.

White Man's Mission In South Africa

LONDON, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter):—Doctor Albertus L. Geyer, South African High Commissioner in London, said here last night that his country was the only one in Africa which the white South African had as much right as the black South African to claim as his homeland.

Speaking as the guest of honour at the monthly dinner of the Knights of the Round Table he said that when South Africans were told that there was danger unless they liberalised their racial policy they mumbed to themselves "Africa already has one Liberia (the Negro republic)."

Our mission is to find some synthesis of the rights of the blacks and whites in a common homeland. We do not claim we are doing everything we should be doing or could have done. What we claim is some measure of recognition of what we have accomplished and are accomplishing."

The Knights of Round Table is a 23-year-old club to foster friendship through chivalry and knightly behaviour.

Locusts Kill A Boy

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

A 12-year-old boy was strangely killed by invading locusts in Parlanpur. A big swarm of pests which was passing the fields of Parlanpur fell on a sleeping boy. The boy could not breathe when he was covered by the pests and when his mother removed all the locusts he was found dead.

Part C. States Convention

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (PTI): Members of Parliament from Part C States (Centrally administered areas) met here today informally and decided to call a convention in Delhi next month to consider the future set-up of those States.

Overseas Mails

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17: The next despatch of overseas mails for British East Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Union of South Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar will now be made from Bombay on November 21, 1950 by s.s. "Kampala", and not on November 20 as announced earlier.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on November 20 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Madhya Pradesh Asks For Foodgrains

NAGPUR, Nov. 17 (PTI): Drought-affected Madhya Pradesh has urged the Government of India to allot three lakh tons of foodgrains for 1950/51 to help the State tide over its "critical" food position, it was learnt here today.

Shri B. G. Kher

BOMBAY, Friday.

Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Poona on November 18. He will leave Poona for Pandharpur on November 19 and will return to Bombay on November 21.

DELHI WANTS TO REDUCE DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Directive To The Ministry: Nehru's Reply In Parliament

NEW DELHI, November 17, (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru told Parliament today, that the Government of India had issued a directive to the Defence Ministry in connection with reduction in defence expenditure.

The Prime Minister intervened during the question hour as the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh was replying to a volley of supplementary questions in regard to economy drive.

Pandit Kunzru asked whether the Government had issued directives to the Defence Ministry also.

Replying in the affirmative, the Prime Minister said: "What we have told the Defence Ministry is that we want a highly efficient and mobile army whose efficiency is not to be judged by number but by other factors (hear, hear) and then, as far as possible, to reduce the expenditure of the Army". (cheers).

Pandit Kunzru: May I ask whether the Government has laid down any sum by which military expenditure is to be brought down or prescribed the size of the Army to be maintained in future?

BALANCED FORCE

The Prime Minister: The matter is under consideration. We consider this question from the point of view of "post trouble period", that is, the normal requirements of the country apart from the crisis period. We try to build up a balanced force for the period and having done that, then we consider the special requirements for troubled periods separately.

Pandit Kunzru: Has the Defence Ministry been asked to reduce expenditure and size of the forces at present?

The Prime Minister, in a firm voice said "yes, Sir".

Mr. H.V. Kamath asked the Finance Minister whether each of the Ministries was asked to submit proposals for economy in expenditure and what action had been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES

Finance Minister, Mr. Deshmukh said that the proposals received from the various Ministries based on a preliminary exploration of the scope for economy revealed that their total financial effect would be "inconsiderable". The matter was being re-examined and the feasibility of adopting certain additional measures of economy was now under the active consideration of the Government.

Mr. Kamath: Which of the Ministries have been most unresponsive or unwilling to effect economy.

Mr. Deshmukh: I do not think that it is in public interest to disclose (laughter).

Mr. Kamath: Is it part of the economy drive that the Controller and Auditor-General was sent abroad to scrutinise the expenditure of Indian Embassies.

The Finance Minister: No sir. It was a separate move.

Replying to Hr. T. N. Singh, the Finance Minister said that no project had been abandoned or postponed.

The Finance Minister said that the report of the Estimates Committee in regard to the Industry and Supply Ministry was under examination in the first instance by the Ministry itself. The Finance Ministry was awaiting the recommendations of the Industry Ministry on the report.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Finance Ministry itself exercises economy in its own Ministry?

Mr. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir.

Pandit Kunzru: Is it the intention of the Government in spite of the developments that are taking place in Asia to bring down defence expenditure?

The Finance Minister: The Defence Department is working out its own proposals consistent with the responsibility that rests on it for the security of the country.

SECURITY STEPS FOR NEHRU

P.M. Protests In Vain

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (PTI).

Intervening during the question-hour in the Parliament today, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said that he had been "protesting—rather helplessly, I am afraid" against the amount of security measures taken to protect him.

He refuted the suggestion that policemen were posted all along the road to Nasik from Bombay at the time of the Congress session. There were policemen in inhabited villages on the way.

The Prime Minister said that traffic in Delhi was held up for a Minister about 18 months ago, but Government took strong notice of it, and said that such a thing should not be done. "So far as I know", said Mr. Nehru, "this has not been done since."

MYSTERIES OF COSMIC RAYS

Bombay Scientists To Do Research Work

BERNE, Nov. 17. (PTI-Reuter).

Mr. A. B. Sahiar of Bombay and three English scientists will begin a four and a half months' sojourn among the icy silences of the Jungfrau to probe mysteries of cosmic rays, today.

At the international research station 11,200 feet up, the four scientists will conduct their researches and at the same time battle with the elements and the resulting strain on the nervous system.

From time to time all of them will have to come down to lower attitudes.

The three Englishmen—all from Manchester University—are Mr. J. A. Newith, Mr. J.P. Astbury and Mr. P. Chippendale.

The average age of the party is about 30.

The team working under the direction of Prof. M. G. Blackett, leading British atom scientist and Nobel prize winner will investigate "taumesons' showing of newly discovered very penetrating particles produced when the atom is broken by cosmic rays.

Their work, Mr. Newith said, "had no direct connection with atomic research but we are pretty sure it will end up in that direction".

He added that he thought Britain was very much in the forefront in research work on cosmic rays.

Though they would only stay at the research station till the end of March, their experiments would continue for about a year, he said.

The scientists have brought with them about 20 tons of equipment valued at ten thousand sterling. The heaviest single item, a 14-foot magnet is already in position. As soon as the rest reaches the research stations, they will be able to begin work.

NO HOSTILE INTENTION TOWARDS CHINA

Truman Clarifies

WASHINGTON, Nov 17 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman said yesterday that the United States "had never at any time entertained any intention to carry hostilities into China".

The President read a statement on the situation caused by Chinese Communist intervention in Korea to his weekly press conference after a luncheon meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

The President said United Nations forces were now being attacked from the privileged sanctuary of bases in China.

He urged all members of the Security Council to "use their influence to obtain compliance" with the resolution before the Security Council

EROS

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BABUL

17th BIG WEEK at LAMINGTON—CHITRA

(3-30, 6-30, 9-30, Sun. Holi. 12-30)

NEPTUNE, Bandra KRISHNA—Kalyan

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN ACTIVE SHARES

Narrow Price Movement In Steels

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

After the recent steady rise in speculative counters under active general buying, the Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady on technical considerations. The heavy short covering has somewhat weakened the technical position of the market and some operators are inclined to book profits with a view to re-enter at lower levels.

The industrial outlook is fairly good but to some extent the favourable influence is discounted. Recently outside participation has increased and there is more disposition to buy on declines.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs 1823/12 and declined at Rs. 1820/- under scattered realising. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 353/- and declined at Rs. 351/-. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 31/14 and quietened at Rs. 31/11 while Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 22/6 and declined at Rs. 22/3.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 972/8 and after improving at Rs. 975/- declined at Rs. 971/4. Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 332/- and steadied at Rs. 331/-. Simplex Mili Shares were placed at Rs. 275/- while Svadeshi Shares were done at Rs. 300/-. Central India were quoted at Rs. 257/- and Gokaks were placed at Rs. 249/-.

Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 14/5 and declined at Rs. 14/2. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 483/12. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 172/8 and Belapur Sugars came in business at the 269/8.

Later on there was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Tone of the market was quiet but steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	971 4
Kohinoor Mills (6)	330 12
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	300 0
Central India Mills (6)	257 12
Simplex Mills (6-8)	276 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	167 0
Indore (4)	113 12
Gokak (12)	247 0
Century Spinning (15)	270 0
India Bleaching (8)	174 0
Swan (20)	350 0
Finlay Mills (15)	274 0
Morarji (4-8)	165 0
Edward (15)	266 4
Meyer (6)	83 2
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3-2-6
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	12 12 6
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	2 0
Madhusudan (16)	160 0
Podar (9)	140 0
Khatau (5)	186 4
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (16)	352 4
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1817 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	137 12
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	171 4
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	482 8
Belapur (8-6-0)	268 4
Shivrajpur (18)	49 4
Scindia Steam	14 2
Premier Construction (4)	115 0
Tata Chemical	13 13
Tata Oil (1)	42 12
Indian Iron (1)	31 12
Bengal Steel (0-10)	22 4
British India Corp. (0-9)	9 0
India Copper	2 15
Wimco (11)	245 0
Alcock (28-2)	331 4
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	161 8
Andhra Valley (30)	1491 4
Tata Power (25)	1680 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	59 0
Phoenix (6)	120 0
Indian Mfg (40)	3350 0
Kurla (7-8)	107 8
Coloba (6)	88 0
New City (11)	187 8
Minerva (12)*	136 4
Bradbury	453 12
Bharucha	4 12
Bharat (2)	27 8
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	162 8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12 8
Model Mills (12-8)	151 4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	602 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	207 8
Standard (15)	240 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	26 5
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410 0
Tata Mills (4)	52 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	220 0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	23 4
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	260 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115 0
Ahmedabad New XD	111 12
Surat Electric (5)	130 2
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 4
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 10
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	125 0
Bombay Suburban (3)	135 0
Jalgaon	10 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1975 0
Imperial Bank P (10)	450 0
Central Bank (10)	79 4
Central Bank New (1-8)	79 0
Bank of India (4)	176 8
Union (0-5)	6 15
Baroda (2-8)	127 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	32 0
United Commercial (1-8)	44 0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (-14-9)	87 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	615 0
New India (12)	66 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (1-10)	12 6
Ind Mercantile	41 0
B.I.C	16 0
Industrial and Prudential	28 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	8 8
RAILWAY SHARES	
G. P. (1-14) XD	112 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steam (10)	245 10
Bombay Burma New (5)	155 10
Burma Petrol	1 9 6
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 8
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	52 4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	93 4
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	83 0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	62 8
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alembic (15)	125 0
Supreme Industries	90 0
Bombay Uganda	65 8
Indian Cement (1937)	21 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	165 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujerat Motor	26 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	37 0
National Rayon	67 0
Bombay Cycle	34 0
Jost Co.	76 0
Digvijay Cement	70 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	145 0
Bengal Steel	116 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1267 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1375 0
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	133 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	233 12
Central India (5)	632 8
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672 8
Laxmi	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	109 0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	133 12
Pre Construction First	102 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	100 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	135 0
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	95 0
Mackenzie (first)	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	98 8
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	83 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	101 0
Walchandnagar (6)	106 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 15
New Victoria Mills	2 0
New Victoria Pref.	4 0
Phalton (8)	127 8
Gold Mohor (20)	315 0
New Kaisari Hind	300 0
Sajjan Mills	100 0
Osmanshahi	115 0
Ajam Shahi	110 0
Air Services	4 0
Air India Tata	66 0
Hind Motor	6 0
Walchand Motor	53 0
India Steam	7 5 6
Tata Locomotive	98 0
Killick Industries	132 8

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

Tata Ordinary	..	351 4 0
Tata Deferred	..	1817 8 0
Indian Iron	..	31 13 0
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	..	22 4 0
Bombay Dyeing	..	971 4 0
Central India	..	257 12 0
Gokak	..	247 0 0
Kohinoor	..	313 12 0
Simplex	..	246 0 0
Swadeshi	..	300 0 0
Tata Power	..	1680 0 0
Associated Cement	..	171 8 0
Belapur	..	268 4 0
Bombay Burma (Old)	..	482 8 0
Scindia	..	14 2 0
Central Bank	..	79 4 0
New India	..	66 12 0
Tata 2nd Pref	..	137 12 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

Once again Bulls have manipulated the silver market and prices have firmed up on active buying and heavy short Covering.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 180/5 and after advancing at Rs. 180/11 declined at Rs. 180/2 on profittaking but again improved at Rs. 180/6 on renewed buying.

Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 181/- while spot bullion was quoted at par with the forward quotation at Rs. 180/6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 108/9 and after improving at Rs. 108/11 declined at Rs. 108/5 and steadied at Rs. 108/7. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108/15 and sovereigns were done at Rs. 75/4.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	..	180	4	0
Forward	..	180	5	0
Ready Gold	..	109	0	0
Forward	..	108	9	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business and quotations were as under. Oil market was closed today.

Khandesh Quality New,	Rs.	41	8	0
November	.....	41	8	0
Madras	.....	41	4	0
Bold Ready	.....	40	8	0
Bold December	....	40	8	0
Bold January	.....	40	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	....	Closed		
Oil Railway Receipts	....	"		
Oil November	....	"		
Oil December	....	"		
LINSEED				
Bold Ready	.....	41	8	0
Ready Satna	.....	39	8	0
November	.....	41	9	0
December	.....	41	9	0
Oil	.....	Closed		
CASTORSEEDS				
Ready	.....	38	4	0
November	.....	37	8	0
February	.....	35	0	0
Oil First Pressure	....	Closed		
Oil Bazar quality	..	"		

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

2-1/2% 1954	.....	98	13	0
2-1/2% 1955	.....	99	9	0
2-1/2% 1961	.....	96	12	0
2-3/4% 1960	.....	98	14	0
2-3/4% 1962	.....	98	13	0
3% 1970	.....	95	8	0
3 p. c. 1955 Con.	....	94	14	0
3% 1951/54	.....	101	2	0
3% 1953/55	.....	101	8	0
3% 1957	.....	101	0	0
3% 1959/61	.....	100	4	0
3% 1963/65	.....	99	0	0
3% 1964	.....	99	2	0
3% 1966/68	.....	98	15	0
3% 1970/75	.....	98	6	0
3-1/2% 1954/59	.....	103	15	0
4% 1960/70	.....	109	0	0
4-1/2 p. c. 1955/60	.....	109	5	0
4% 1958/68	....	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL'S LOANS				
3% Bombay 1962	.....	99	2	0
3% Bombay 1960	.....	99	4	0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	.....	96	12	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	.....	96	12	0
3% Bombay 1955	.....	100	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	.....	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	.....	101	8	0
3% Madras 1952/53	....	100	6	0
3% U.P. 1952	....	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	.....	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	.....	100	0	0
3% U.P 1961/66	.....	99	2	0
MUNICIPAL				
3-1/4% 1977	.....	98	12	0
4% B.P.I.	.....	109	4	0
4% B. Municipality	....	109	0	0
5% B. Municipality	....	113	0	0
5% B. Municipality 1954	..	112	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

120 Ready Japan	..	7	6	0
150 Ready Japan	..	7	5	0
120 Ready Italy	..	6	14	0
150 Ready Italy	..	6	13	0
150 D. Jan. Opening	..	1262	0	0
150 D. Jan. Highest	..	1265	0	0
150 D. Jan. Lowest	..	1256	0	0
150 D. Jan. Close	..	1256	0	0
2/40 Staple November	..	1535	0	0

Poor Demand For Pepper In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Continuance of very poor consumer demand, lack of grinder interest and renewal of price contract rumours unsettled black pepper. Offerings were not large but some holders were seeking bids which caused further easing. Spot offered at 1.42, December delivery 1.40, December Shipment 1.30, January shipment 1.27, and March 1.22 per pound ex-dock. Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.42 asked Old and New Contracts: Nov. 1.45 Dec. 1.44 jan. 1.40 Feb. 1.33 all nominals. White Spot 2.80 asked.

SHIPPING NEWS

We give below sailing schedules for November and December for steamers under the agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

LOADING VESSELS

Name of vessel.

U. S. ATLANTIC PORTS M/S "Hoegh Silverwave" due 27/11/50 loads for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, Houston and New Orleans.

M/S "Elizabeth Bakke" due 13/12/50 loads for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah.

U.S. PACIFIC PORTS M/S "Silverplane" due in Port loads for Colombo, Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Indonesia, Manila, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver.

Cargo for destinations beyond Straits will be transhipped at Singapore.

M/S "Salatiga" due 18/12/50 loads for Colombo, Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Indonesia, Manila, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver.

N. B. Please note that the S. and J. P. L. will resume their direct services to Straits, Philippines, and Pacific with their December sailing of M/S "Salatiga."

AUSTRALIA M/S "Hoegh Merchant" due end Dec. beginning January loads for Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne. Adelaide. Freemantle, also for Auckland, Dunedin, Lyttleton with transhipment at Sydney/Melbourne.

CONTINENTAL PORTS: S/S "Laagkerk" due 7/12/50 loads for Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen. Also for Gothenberg, Copenhagen and Oslo with transhipment at Rotterdam.

DISCHARGING VESSELS

FROM U. S. ATLANTIC PORTS M/S "Slamat" 17th November, M/S "Hoegh Merchant" 6th December, S/S "Zeeland" 16th December.

FROM U.S. PACIFIC PORTS M/S "Salatiga" 15th November, M/S "Hoegh Trader" 10th December.

FROM AUSTRALIA M/S "Hoegh Silverwave" 27th November.

FROM NORTH CONTINENTAL AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS SS "Lissekerk" 28th November, SS "Ceram" Mid December.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, November 17.

Following are today's Madras share market quotations: Three percent paper 95/4 three percent 1986 94-14 three percent 1953/55 101/8 three percent 1970/75 98/3 three percent 1966/68 99/- three percent 1964 99/5. Government of Travancore three percent 1952/54 101/12 Government of Madras three percent 1956 100/1 three per cent 1958 100/- three percent 1959 99/8 three percent 1960 98/11/6.

BANKS: Travancore 12/12.

PLANTINGS: Chembra 5/3 Cochin Malabar 7/14 Devashola 16/14 Nelliampathy 1/7/6 Ouchterlony 7/1/6 Peermade 57/8 Pullangode 2/1 Thirumbadi 3/4 T R and T Co. 7/11 Do. Pref. six percent 9/2 Vaikundam 11/7.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 141/- Do pref. seven and half percent 187/- Cambodia 13/2 Coimbatore C M 163/6 Coimbatore Pioneer 125/- Coimbatore Spg. 57/- Dhanalakshmi 262/8 Janardhana 86/- Lakshmi 82/12 Do. A 41/- Madura 36/4 Mettur 375/- Radhakrishna 223/- Rajalakshmi 96/- Ranga Vilas 56/- Trav. Rayons 4/9 Trichinopoly 14/- Vasanta 126/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 73/- FACT 6/13 India Cement 16/- Indian Steel Rolling 7/5 Mettur Chem. 5/13.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 10th November:—

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	21,89,53,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	573,52,60,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,55,08,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	276,48,02,000
Cash in India.	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	29,38,19,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,91,88,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	65,57,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	66,53,90,000
Advances in India	408,27,59,000
Bills discounted in India	11,32,97,000

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 220
Apollo 3-2-6 3-2 3-2-6
E. Dyeing 975 71-4 76-4 70-10 73-12 71-4
C. India 359 55-8 57-12
Century 270
E. Textiles 266-4
Finlay 275-8 74
Gokak 249 46 47
I. U. Defd. 2
I. U. Ord. 12-13 12-11-6 12-12-6
Indore 113-2 15 13-12
Khatau 186-4
Kohinoor 332-8 31-12 33 29-8 31 30 30-12
Madhusudan 160
Model 150-10 51-4
New City 187-8
New Great 168 67
Podar 140
Sassoon Silk 35-8
Simplex 276-8 75 76 z
Svadeshi 301-12 2 298-8 302 300
Tata Mills 52-12 52
Scindia 14-5 14-6 14-1 14-3 14-2

BANKS

Baroda 127-12 27
Central 79 79-4
Central New 78-12 79
Imperial 1977-8 80 75
Imperial New 486-4 90
India 176-8
Union 6-13 6-15
U. Commercial 44

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 114-11 15
Andhra 1491-4
Suburban 138-12 37-8
Surat 139-2
Hydro 161-8
Hydro Pref. 133-12
Power 1680 75 80
New India 66 66-12
Vulcan 12

STEELS

B. Steel 22-6 22-3 22-4
I. Iron 31-13 31-11 31-12
Tata Defd 1825 26-4 20 22-8 16-4 22-8 17-8
Tata Ord. 353 53-8 51-4 51-12 51 52-8 51-4
Tata Hind Pref 137 37-12
Alcock 335 31-4 33-12 31-4
A.C.C. 172-4 71-4 71-12 71-8
Belapur 269-8 68 68-8 68-4
B. B. Old 485 82-8 83-2 80 82-8
B. B. Petrol 1-9-9 1-9-6
B. I. C. 9-1 9-1-6 9
I Bleaching 174
Dharamacy 62
I. Copper 2-15-6 2-15-9 2-15
P. Const. 117-4 13-12 15
Shivrajpur 49-12 49-4
Tata Chem. 13-13 13-14 13-13
Tata Pref 131-14
Tata Oil 42-8 42-12
Wimco 246-14 2 45

SPECIAL

National Rayon Pref 83
Indian Cement 20

AHMEDABAD MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, November 17.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing: Calico 301, Ambika 337, Arvind 812, Defd 1819, New Shorok 585, Atul 77-8, Anil Starch 340, Ashok 400, Sayaji 131-4, Vivakanand 162-8, Marsden 148, Monogram 143, Ahmd Cotton 405, Commercial 710, Gopal 100, New Cotton 350, Patel 315, Rohit 111-4, Shorok 290.

Calico opened at 301, High 301-8, low 300, Closed at 301, Ambika opened at 339, low 338, closed at 337, Arvind opened at 817, highest 818, low 811, closed at 812, Defd opened at 1825, high 1826, low 1825, closed at 1819, New shorok opened at 590, low 582, closed at 585.

Due to lack of transactions the fluctuation was small.

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Better Sentiment On Paris Bourse

PARIS, Nov. 16.

Sentiment on the whole remained good although the bulk of the business done was on professional account. Internationals made a good showing. Japanese bonds were firm in sympathy with other world stock markets while Royal Dutch and Canadian eagle were also firm again. Kaffirs, notably middlewits recorded some interesting gains. Domestic issues were mostly maintained.

Brussels Stocks Steady

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.

There were limited movements both ways in very quiet trading. Collieries were slightly lower, while the balance of colonials tilted very slightly higher. Most of the other sections were narrowly irregular and almost featureless.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 16.

KARNAK	ASHMOUNI
Nov 117.25+315	Dec 111.20+420
Jan 119.75+315	Feb 114.25+425
Mar 121.25+235	Apr 115.50+455
May 121.93+285	Jun 115.80+455
Jul 122.65+285	

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Nov 16.

The market was quietly steady with Black Lampong at 595 and White Muntok 970 dollars per picul compared with 600 and 975 respectively previously.

Trade And Finance

Increased Selling Pressure In Gift Edged Securities

SPECULATIVE SUPPORT IN SHARE BAZAR

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

Evidence of the revival of trade demand was perceptible during the week, as reflected in the substantial drop of about 13 crores in Bankers' balances with the Reserve Bank of India.

Although the interbank call money rate continued to be quoted at 1/2 per cent during the week, term money rates, both three and six months, were marked up. Three months' deposits were quoted between 1-1/4 and 1-1/2 per cent and six months' at 1-3/4 per cent. There were borrowers of "House" money upto 2 per cent.

CURRENCY EXPANSION

An expansion of Rs. 14.17 crores in the total note issue is revealed in the weekly statements of the Reserve Bank of India for the period ended 10th November 1950. Notes in circulation are up by Rs. 16.06 crores, whilst those held in the Banking Department show a reduction of Rs 1.89 crores. On the assets' side, there is an increase of Rs. 15 crores in the item of "Foreign Securities." In the Banking Department, both Government as well as Bankers' deposits show a drop of Rs. 4.48 crores and Rs. 13.16 crores respectively. Balances Held Abroad are down by Rs. 15.20 crores due probably to the transfer to Issue Department.

The Statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India, for the week ended 10th November 1950, shows a fall of Rs. 83 lakhs in Deposits. Loans and Advances by the Bank are up by Rs. 2.92 crores. The cash balance shows a reduction of Rs. 7.42 crores.

GILT-EDGED

With the advent of trade demand for money culminating in a hardening of rates, the gilt-edged market witnessed increased selling pressure and values of most securities lost considerable ground. 3 per cent. 1986 conversion dropped by about a rupee to Rs. 94/14 during the course of the week. Among dated securities, long-term bonds wer subject to considerable selling. 3 per cent. 1964 loan declined to Rs. 99/2, 3 per cent. 1963/65 loan to Rs. 99 and 3 per cent. 1966/68 loan was on offer at Rs. 98/13. 3 per cent. 1970/75 loan was marked down from Rs. 98/11 to Rs. 98/4 at the close. Medium and short-term loans also tended downward. 2-1/4 per cent. 1954 bonds were an anna lower at 98/13 and 2-1/2 per cent. 1955 loan at Rs. 99/9. 2-1/2 per cent. 1961 loan tapered off to Rs. 96/8, 2-3/4 per cent. 1960 loan to Rs. 98/14 and 3 per cent. 1957 Victory loan to Rs. 100/14.

EXCHANGE

There is little change to report in the rupee sterling exchange market, which ruled steady though dull. For interbank business, sellers of spot TT on London quoted 18.5-31/32d. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:— Sellers of TT on London spot 1s. 5-31/32d. Sellers of TT on London upto six months 1s. 5-15/16d. Buyers of TT on London spot and upto nine months 1s. 6-1/16d.

GOLD

Compared to the past two weeks, fluctuations in the gold section were narrow but the undertone was steady, particularly towards the close. Both supply and demand were very nearly balanced. Ready gold, which was quoted at Rs. 108/4 at the opening, declined to Rs. 107 on Monday, but steadily went up to Rs. 109/1 on Thursday and closed at Rs 109. Small lots of Indian mine gold were reported to have been sold throughout the week under review. The forward market remained fairly active and there was considerable short-covering towards the close, which was largely responsible for the sharp rise. Forward gold continued to be quoted at a discount of 7 to 8 annas under spot. The backwardation charges from the curent to the next settlement were quoted in the neighbourhood of 3 to 4 annas against bears. The price of sovereigns remained fairly steady at Rs. 75 during the week. Both arrivals and offtake are said to have averaged about 8,000 tolas a day, while the floating stocks are estimated to be about 80,000 tolas. The highest and lowest rates touched were Rs. 109/1 and Rs. 107 for spot and Rs. 108/9 and Rs. 106/9 for forward.

SILVER

The Silver section of the bullion market, which had shown a subdued tone for major part of the week, exhibited a firm trend towards the close, mainly due to technical considerations. November settlement, after opening at Rs. 177/9, which incidentally was the lowest of the week-moved up to Rs. 179/9 on Wednesday and further to Rs. 180/10 the next day owing to considerable covering by short-sellers. At the close, the quotation stood at Rs. 180/9. The premium on spot silver .999 fine widened from 8 annas to 12 annas at the close. The carry-over charges from the current settlement to next were reported to be about 5 to 7 annas against bulls. The offtake from the market was estimated to have averaged about 20 bars a day and the average daily arrivals were said to be 25 bars. Stocks of silver are unchanged at 4,000 bars. In the overseas markets, both the New York and the London official silver quotation were unchanged at 80 cents and 80d. throughout. The highest and lowest rates touched were Rs. 181/6 and Rs. 178/1 for spot and Rs. 180/10 and Rs. 177/9 for forward.

SHARE BAZAR

The share market, which had maintained a dull appearance for some time, suddenly burst into activity after the week-end on renewed speculative support and prices recorded all-round gains. Towards the close, however, there was a small reaction on profit-taking, but the undertone of the market appears fairly good.

Tata Defds. forged ahead from Rs. 1775 to Rs. 1835 and Ordinaries from Rs. 342/4 to Rs. 355, but closed at Rs. 1816/4 and Rs. 351/4 on profit-taking. The textile section also maintained a lively atmosphere and many of the leading counters recorded substantial gains. Bombay Dyeings were boosted up from Rs. 962/8 to Rs. 986/4 on the announcement of the bonus issue by the Company. Kohinoors likewise found strong speculative support and moved up from Rs. 317/8 to Rs. 334, whilst both Swadeshis and Nagpurs continued to move up from Rs. 296 and Rs. 250 to Rs. 306 and Rs. 260 respectively. The final close in this section was also subdued on realising. Hydro-electrics maintained a steady trend on moderate investment support, but Bank shares disclosed a pronounced weakness following the drift in gilt-edged values. Andhra Valleys reported some business at Rs 1492/8 and Hydros at Rs. 161/8, whilst Powers were in request at Rs 1680 as against the opening level of Rs. 1642/8. Amongst banks, Central Banks cheapened from Rs 81/8 to Rs. 79 and Bank of Indias from Rs. 178 to Rs. 175/8, whilst Imperial Bank fully Paids were on offer at Rs 1965. In the miscellaneous group of shares, price variations were narrow. Associated Cements and Belapurs both steadily went up to Rs. 172/12 and Rs. 273, whilst Burmas received renewed support and hardened to Rs. 495. Scindia Steams also looked up to Rs. 14/6 during the week.

CALCUTTA MARKETS

The share market in Calcutta witnessed restricted activity, but the undertone of the market remained fairly steady on moderate investment and speculative support.

London Pepper Market

LONDON, Nov 16.

Market was neglected with prices nominal Black Lampong November shipment indicated at 11sh and White Muntok 17sh 3d shipping weights with White Sarawak 17sh 9d delivered weight per pound cif basis ports Malabar afloat 1,350 to 1,375 according to position, November 1,150 December 1,060 and January 1,030 per hundred weight cif United Kingdom.

AMERICAN MARKETS

PROFITTAKING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Irregularly Lower

NEW YORK, November 16.

Current crop months advanced smartly on aggressive mill demand together with active commission house and other buying which encountered limited hedges. Buying continued based on prospects of scarcity of supplies next spring and anticipation of export covering in futures when the department of agriculture announces country by country allocations now expected early next week.

Demand eventually slackened and the market backed away about one dollar a bale under considerable profittaking. CCC loan entries on the 1950 crop upto November ninth totalled 2,972 bales.

Prices sagged in the afternoon closing barely steady under additional profittaking and hedgeselling together with a sharp contraction in earlier demand. The decline was largely described as a technical correction although some selling was attributed to the uncertainties over fareastern developments. Sales were estimated at 350,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
December	42.77	42.57
March	42.40	42.23
May	42.00	41.86
July	41.36	41.26
Middling spot	43.72	42.45

New York March: Highest and lowest 42.78 and 42.40 respectively.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The market suffered its first important setback after the recovery of the past week. A brief but effective bout of nervous liquidation and other selling was attracted by the uncertainty over taxes, industry controls and the international situation. Initial fractional irregularity was converted in rather well distributed declines upto a dollar or more. Automotives were unsettled by predictions of complete allocation of steel copper and aluminium probably to be effective by next July. At noon the averages were Industrials 227.76 and rails 68.22.

With pressure limited the stock market managed to move up from the lows during the afternoon but there was little force in the rally in the majority of instances and prices still showed a predominance of losses mostly ranging from fractions to one dollar or so.

The rally gained few more adherents near the close but the market still finished mostly fractions to one dollar irregularly lower. The close was barely steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 16

American Telephone and Telegraph	..	151
Amerex Holding Co.	..	45-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining		36-7/8
Chase National Bank	..	36-5/8
Firestone Tyre	....	71-3/4
General Electric	..	49-7/8
General Motors	..	48
Ingersoll Rand	....	70-3/4
International Nickel	..	33-7/8
National City Bank	....	43-1/2
New York Central Rail Road		17-3/8
Sinclair Oil	....XD	29-7/8
Socony Vacuum	....	24-1/2
Texas Co.	....	77-3/8
Union Carbide	.....	50
US Smelting	.....	57
US Steel Common	.....	39-3/4
Western Union	.....	39-3/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,760,000, Highest and Lowest US Steel trading prices were 40-1/8 and 39-1/2 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.

GRAINS: eased early under the leadership of soyabeans reflecting heavier profittaking attracted by the recent sustained advances. Prices eventually rallied on the news that CCC had entered the market for crude soyabean oil for the first time in several months and destined for shipment to Austria. Meanwhile the FCA late yesterday announced allocations of three million dollars for maize and 2,250,000 for wheat to Austria while Italy received 680,000 for wheat. Towards the close renewed selling developed in soyabeans erasing the recoveries with other grains following sympathetically.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	2.28-3/8/2
March	2,33-1/8
May	2.33
July	2.26

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, Nov. 16.

2½% Br. Consols	£73-1/8
3½% Conversion Loan 1961	£98-5/16
4% Funding Loan 1960/90	£107-5/8
3½% War Loan on or after Dec. 1 1952	£96-1/8
Chartered Bank of India	£10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£85
National Bank of India	£34

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 9,073

London Copra Quiet

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Copra was quiet with straits Dutch East Indies, fair merchantable delivered weight steady at £102½ bid and £103½ asked but Philipp

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Worse Times In Store For Bihar

GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING

(Continued from Page 1)

outside. That much is due from Congressmen to a Congress Government".

Asked by a member why there was so much public criticism, Mr. Munshi retorted: "Because we are in a frustrated mood we refuse to apply our mind to realities. We want only to criticise in the hope of winning the elections one year hence".

Mr. Gadgil said: The future of this country will be very dark indeed if the parliamentary forum were to be used for demoralising the people".

All amendments were withdrawn or rejected. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, one of those whose amendments were rejected, asked Deputy Speaker Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who was in the chair, "a large number of members openly supported the amendment in their speeches. How can they go back on them".

Mr. Ayyangar replied amidst laughter: "Their sympathies are with the honourable member, but evidently their vote is against him.

STAMP OUT CASES OF NON-CO-OPERATION

Uniform Procurement

When parliament today resumed consideration of the motion of thanks to the President on his address and the amendments to the motion relating to the food situation, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker, said the Central Government should make use of the constitutional provisions and take over procurement and other subjects from a state, which did not co-operate with the Centre. He regretted that while they had to go to America "with the begging bowl" the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Assam had flatly refused to cooperate with the Central Government in the procurement drive.

Mr. Ayyangar suggested that the Government should enter into agreements with neighbouring countries like Burma for the purchase of fixed quantities of rice at fixed prices during the next six or seven years.

STATE FARMS

Stressing the need for food imports to secure a minimum of at least 16 oz per capita, Mr. Ayyangar said: "I would request Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and his friends not to kill us with statistics.

Other points made by Mr. Ayyangar were: A Food Bank should be set up; out of the land reclaimed state farms or co-operative farms should be established; village panchayats and farmers' committees should be enabled, by legislation, to take over and cultivate fallow land in the village and crop planning should be enforced by legislation.

TIME FACTOR

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, said that given the necessary determination, the food problem before the country was not incapable of solution. At present 135 irrigation schemes, costing Rs. 590 crores, were under execution in different parts of the country. They would bring under cultivation point six million additional acres in 1951-52, 1.1 million acres in 1952-53, two million acres in 1953-54. 4.3 million acres in 1954-55, 5.5 million acres in 1955-56 and 12.9 million acres in the course of another five years.

"These schemes," he said, "are being pursued vigorously in spite of the financial difficutly. All the elequence in the House is of no use. With the land under cultivation remaining stationary and the population growing at a tremendous rate, for which I need not say who are responsible (laughter), the only way in which we can proceed is to follow a policy of intensive cultivation by providing irrigation facilities."

LIKE A GARRISON

Mr. Gadgil went on: "We are in the position of a garrison which has been surrounded on all sides. Both internally and externally things are looking somewhat dark. Wisdom lies in going thoughtfully and methodically and, above all, going in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual co-operation.

"I have not the slightest doubt that we will overcome this great difficulty but if we start demonstrating the services and the people at large, exaggerate the scarcity in Bihar and create an atmosphere of panic, then the panic will not be limited to the territorial limits of Bihar, but will spread to all parts of the country and everybody will try to gather as much food as he can thinking that some great calamity is coming.

Mr. Karunakara Menon said that he did not entertain the optimism expressed by the Minister for Works, Mines and Power with regard to the food situation. It would take a "very long time" for the completion of the irrigation schemes and even when they were completed, it would be some time before the irrigated lands were made fit for cultivation.

NEW CROP FAILS TO COME

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, replying to the debate, said that except for PEPSU, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan there was not a single state which had not been afflicted by one or other of the natural calamities that had befallen this country during the last three or four months. On a rough calculation, six million tons of foodgrains had been either destroyed or wiped out or lost to the country.

Government had expected that the new crop would begin to come and their difficulties would be over by November 1.

Unfortunately, on account of late rains in several parts of the country, the new crop had not begun to come even now.

On top of it came the drought in Bihar which during the last fortnight of October was estimated to have destroyed 2.8 million tons of foodgrains. Bihar had not had such a drought at this time of the year over period of years and years.

NOT UNREALISTIC

The Centre had to keep constantly in touch with the states and rush foodgrains to the needy areas, which sometimes had two days' rations, sometimes one day's ration and sometimes no ration at all.

Attacks were made on the Government of India that on account of a pledge to make the country self-sufficient they refused to be realistic as regards imports. Nothing of the kind, said Mr. Munshi, Originally Government had an import target of fifteen lakh tons. From July onwards it was raised and raised so that it would reach the neighbourhood of thirty-one lakhs. So long as the present situation lasted and the country did not return to normal economy, Government would nave no hesitation in importing as much foreign grain as their finances would permit.

RELIEF ORGANISATION

"I have had full consultations with the Government of Bihar and with the Prime Minister and other colleagues and I can assure you that neither Government will leave any stone unturned to see that every kind of relief is given to Bihar. Imports in a measure sufficient to go round have been provided for. For relief to the landless poor, whatever is needed would be forthcoming between the centre and Bihar.

A member: By way of funds?

Mr. Munshi: By way of funds. What else?

The Food Minister continued: "At the same time an organisation for the purpose of efficient administration of the relief is being built up and will soon be put into action of course, let us not precipitate the crisis before it comes. It is agreed on all hands that the situation up to January will not be so difficult. The difficulty will begin from February and March. By that time the whole machinery of Government, I hope, will be in proper order and set in motion. I hope that will satisfy the members of this House that everything will be done in that crisis to see that Bihar and the surrounding parts are relieved."

From The Jaws Of Death

MADRID, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Hundreds of passengers narrowly escaped death when a bridge collapsed near Leon under the Madrid Gijon night express early today hurling the train's two engines into the river Bernegga.

INDIA INTERFERED IN TIBETAN ISSUE

China's Charge

HONG KONG, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Communist Government in reply to second Indian note asking the Chinese Government to refrain from pushing military operations in Tibet has alleged that "foreign influence" had prevented the Tibetan delegation going to Peking to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Tibetan question, the New China Agency reported here today.

The Peking note insinuated that India was the foreign influence blocking a peaceful settlement of the issue to prevent Central People's Government from exercising sovereign rights in Tibet.

The Chinese note said that the "Liberation Army's" entry into Tibet was to protect China's territorial sovereign rights and any nations which professes to respect China's soverign rights should display her real attitude towards the country, the Agency despach said.

After saying India in her note of October 26 recognised China's sovereign rights over Tibet, it declared that when the Chinese Government began to exercise such sovereign rights so that the Tibetans might be free from aggressions and carry on regional autonomy and freedom of worship, the Indian Government attempted to influence and prevent the Chinese Governmen from exercising such rights in Tibet.

While the Tibetan Delegation was preparing to leave for negotiations in Peking, the Chinese Communist Government announced armed invasion of Tibet and last week, the leader of the delegation Tsepon Shakabpa, Tibet's Finance Secretary, said it would not go to China.

Warsaw Turns Into A Peace Fort

KOREA ISSUE ALSO TO BE DISCUSSED

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Delegates to the second World Peace Congress here getting down to work today after last night's gala opening. The 70 countries represented were meeting in formal session to consider such questions as control of atomic energy, a suggestion that the first country to use the atom bomb be branded a war criminal and the definition of aggression. Korea was also expected to be on the agenda.

At the ceremonial opening by Professor Fredric Joliot-Curie, French atom scientist and President of the World Peace Movement they heard Mr. J. G. Crowther of Britain attack his Government for its attitude to the Sheffield Congress. Mr. Crowther is British member of Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

Among those present at last night's opening session were Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg, D'Mitri Shostakovitch, the Russian composer and Doctor Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

Improvised tree trunk flagpoles have gone up in the main streets and huge neon signs proclaiming the word "Peace" in seven languages flashed over bombed sites. Slogans such as "Stalin is with us" have appeared almost overnight on walls and hoardings.

CANBERRA: Mr. Harold Holt, Australian Immigration Minister, today cancelled the passports of Australians wanting to travel to the Warsaw conference without official permission.

FIERCE BATTLES IN NEPAL

(Continued from Page 1)

told a PTI correspondent bitterly: "We are experiencing great difficulties due to this attitude of the Government of India. They have seized our arms and money and now we cannot feed our comrades in the front."

BANARAS: The Prime Minister of Nepal, Mohan Samsher Jung Bahadur Rana, has telegraphically informed his step-brother, who is living at Bhullanpur, near here, that the situation in Nepal is "completely under control" and that there is "no cause for anxiety".

REDS' SUPPORT

LUCKNOW: The Communist Party of Nepal has extended its full support to the "liberation forces" of the Nepal Congress in its attempts to oust the Rana regime and set up a democratic Government in the State.

BEST: DISCIPLINE NOT ENFORCED

(Continued from page 7)

sion by Mr. Tarapore for similar offence!! Rather too late in the day his suspension was cancelled and dismissal order issued. He has been hauled up for one offence or other from December 1945 up to date for more than 50 times.

In the case of B.C. 25 he has almost as bad a record and on 18-4-50 he was suspended for 10 days for refusing to give the bag for checking and subsequently dismissed. He was also prosecuted by the Police for an assault charge.

B. C. 28 was suspended only for 8 days for tampering and possessing tampering instruments.

B. C. 931 was suspended for 8 days only for tampering with T.I.M. by reversing the handle on 11-4-50 though this was the sixth offence, the five previously being of other types.

In the case of B.C. 741 though he was caught tampering with T.I.M. on two occasions, on one occasion he was given only 13 days' suspension.

In some of these 10 cases we find that there was proper punishment meted out. A review of these cases indicates to us that Mr. Taleyarkhan either did not appreciate the gravity of the offence of tampering with T.I.M. or believed that a few days suspension was adequate punishment for such a grave offence. It is obvious that in all such clear cases he should have at least forthwith dismissed the employee, if not handed him over to the police. It is true that these punishments were meted out by officers under Mr. Taleyarkhan, but Mr. Taleyarkhan cannot say that he was not aware of what was going on. In fact he says that he did have a talk with his officers about it but that in our opinion is not enough.

Knowing that this tampering was on a huge scale involving huge loss of revenue Mr. Taleyarkhan should have set his foot firmly down and not pleaded any extenuating circumstances. It is true that Mr. Taleyarkhan points out to us that in some of the cases other than cheating cases, where he ordered dismissal the same were reversed in appeal by the G. M. Mr. Taleyarkhan may have taken proper disciplinary action in several cases which we do not doubt, but it is not sufficient for an officer when faced with numerous cases of inadequate punishment in grave offences such as tampering with T.I.M. to say that in scores of others he has acted properly.

NO STRICTNESS

If he acted properly it was his duty to have done so, and where he has not acted properly he has to be answerable for the same. What is more, Mr. Taleyarkhan contends that with regard to these ten cases he had a talk with the G.M. and it was only after that he dismissed these men much against his own judgment. In plain language even in cases of convictions for tampering with T.I.M., according to Mr. Taleyarkhan, the employees should not have been dismissed.

Mr. Taleyarkhan has said that he was reputed as a strict disciplinarian. If these be the specimen instances or what is expected of a strict disciplinarian, we are afraid Mr. Taleyarkhan has entirely a different conception of what discipline is. It is not enough to produce illustrations to show that he has been overstrict in some of the cases. In this connection, we invited the attention of the Committee to Ex. G-9 (collectively), particularly to T.I.M. cases dealt with by Mr. K. K. Tarapore from 1-1-49 to 31-7-50.

This officer whom Mr. Taleyarkhan calls a strict, wise and efficient officer awards as low as one to two days suspension in tampering cases. In the 48 tampering cases he has tried he has thought fit to award discharge or dismissal only in 17 cases, when in every case the culprit should have been promptly kicked out of service. We are of the opinion that an enquiry should be made into the method of trying cases, particularly by this officer. and in the meantime the work should be handed over to someone who is more alive to his sense of responsibility.

We entertain no doubt that very light sentences were awarded to the knowledge of Mr. Taleyarkhan and that was the main contributory cause for the encouragement of this fraud. A conductor tampering with a T. I. machine could well be expected to make Rs. 10|- per day or Rs. 300|- per month, and this was an exceedingly profitable pursuit to follow till one was caught in which case he could have a holiday or two on being suspended by a trying officer, or if worse came to worst he would be dismissed from service which never was the fate of two offenders out of three tried by Mr. Tarapore. Is it any surprise that their incapacity to realise the gravity of the offence and the lenient sentences imposed encouraged the fraud to assume such universal proportions that hardly a single machine was left untampered? We take a very grave view of this default on the part of Mr. Taleyarkhan.

DEFECTIVE VISION OF DRIVER

Action Taken Very Late

With regard to the case of B.D. 499 we find this to be indeed a strange case. This driver had defective vision and from 25th Sept. 1949 he started on a career of accidents. (1) He collided with a motor car; (2) Got jammed between two buses; (3) on a single day collides with a victoria and a little later with a queue shed at J. J. Hospital; (4) Three days later collided with two buses; another collision ..with victoria; (6) collided with a tram car; (7) he was prosecuted by the police under section 279|338 (rash driving and doing rash act endangering human life) for knocking down and killing a police constable and he was convicted.

Strangely enough though these took place on 9-10-49 he was allowed to remain at the steering wheel until 3rd April, 1950, when he knocks down two pedestrians, one of whom succumbed to injuries. There are also minor accidents like knocking down cyclist to this driver's credit. Mr. Taleyarkhan states that this driver passed a medical test and after he killed the policeman on duty he was transferred as tram conductor. The reason for not dismissing him was that the dismissal might be construed as admission by the Undertaking of the employee's guilt, which could subject them to a heavy claim in damages which the T. M. expected.

There may be some force in the argument of Mr. Taleyarkhan about not immediately dismissing him after he knocked down a pedestrain, but what surprises us is that in spite of the fact that this man has a queer record of accidents after accidents at no stage it seemed to be anybody's business to take this dangerous driver off the steering wheel immediately! It is no answer to say that in the interest of the Undertaking he was not dismissed. What remains unanswered is why he was allowed to remain at the steering wheel so long as to permit him to have such a fatal record of accidents?

In failing to dismiss this man immediately from service as totally unfit both the trying officer and Mr. Taleyarkhan failed in their duty in taking proper disciplinary measures in bringing this man to book. It is not too much to say that had prompt action been taken in time perhaps two precious lives might not have been lost. We hold Mr. Taleyarkhan responsible in this respect and consider that an enquiry into all the officers who dealt with the case of 499 is necessary.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT

With regard to the question of Union representatives having paid Rs. 200 for securing light punishment from trving officers, Mr. Taleyarkhan states that "such anonymous petition and rumours have always been floating into the office." But, he dismisses them merely as anonymous letters and rumours. From a glance at Ex. G. 9 (collectively) of the T. I. M. tampering cases tried by Mr. Tarapor it may well appear that there was some foundation in this rumour. It will be noticed that (we are referring here only to tempering cases) wherever bus driver 193 appeared on behalf of the Union to defend the culprit either benefit of doubt was given or it was held tampering was not proved, or comparatively light sentences of suspension were given.

We feel that administration of justice by our departmental courts should have kept absolutely above suspicion. If Mr. Taleyarkhan had taken very stern action in proved cases of tampering by handing over the individual culprits to police or at least dismissing them, we are of the opinion that such rumours would have been considerably minimised and an impression created that tampering is an offence not to be indulged in lightly. Unfortunately Mr. Taleyarkhan went about with one obsession that nothing could be done in such cases unless there was concrete evidence available. It never occurred to him that it was his job to secure such evidence.

In some cases it was brought to our notice that where conductors were found with tampering instruments on their person they were held not guilty and acquitted because the Meter Testing Dept. reported that the machine had not been tampered with. We do not know if such reports were honest or inspired by conductors, but whatever it was, the moment a conductor was found with tampering instruments he should have been found guilty of attempting to tamper and severely dealt with, because in our opinion the mere fact that the man had no opportunity to put his evil intention into execution, though equippep for it, is no justification for letting him off as innocent. Even the bare rules of evidence did not appear to have been appreciated by the trying officer.

We feel that these are more than sufficient instances to indicate that Mr. Taleyarkhan failed to maintain the requisite discipline and it is to this factor, we repeat again, that the evil of tampering owed its continuation and expansion.

ILLICIT GRATIFICATION

With regard to the failure to maintain discipline a serious instance has been brought to our notice during the evidence of Mr. Kirtikar, who has produced two applications—one from a tram conductor with Rs. 30 in notes as illicit gratification to Mr. Kirtikar for passing the application. Mr. Kirtikar took this to Mr. Taleyarkhan who merely ordered the refund of the amount (Ex. F-6). An endorsement of Mr. Taleyarkhan to this effect is on the application. Mr. Taleyarkhan's explanation is that this was a 1947 case and in 1947 discipline was at its lowest ebb and that such cases were not punished.

Even assuming discipline was at its lowest ebb we cannot conceive of a situation where open and admitted offer of illicit gratification is allowed to go unpunished. The least Mr. Taleyarkhan could have done was to have dismissed the fellow who was presumptuous enough to offer this shameless bribe. In another case an offer of Rs. 10 was made by an outside applicant which was also refunded and his application rejected. We cannot think of an administration sinking so low in its discipline that it dare not deal with cases of open offers of illicit gratification effectively, by at least dismissing the employee who attempted to corrupt an officer. We are unable to accept Mr. Taleyarkhan's explanation about it and we hold that even where instances of admitted bribery were brought to his notice he failed to take effective disciplinary action in the matter.

During the course of evidence, Special Inspector Jussavala made a statement before the Sub-Committee that while he was Inspector he brought to the notice of Mr. Taleyarkhan not less than 13 tampering cases. In most of them effective action was not taken. Also he had produced forged or substituted memos and no action was taken on these either. We have already referred to this evidence in former part of our report, but we repeat it here to refute Mr. Taleyarkhan's claim that he was a strict disciplinarian, and that discipline was never at its best than during his term of office as Traffic Manager. In our opinion, the charge of failure and neglect in maintaining discipline amongst drivers and conductors and in disposing of cheating cases, particularly in tampering cases, has been amply proved.

CONCLUSIONS

We have indicated the charges which we have held have been amply proved against Mr. Taleyarkhan, and we have noticed that some of these are of very grave character. The outstanding impression of our enquiry has been that in the first place Mr. Taleyarkhan was never aware of the magnitude of the task that he had to tackle. He lacked foresight and resourcefulness; his performance of duty as Traffic Manager has been characterised not only by an absence of the right type of constructive thinking, but a lack of responsibility in the approach of problem. We have found that he has failed to take quick action on them.

There has been a general failure to supervise his subordinate officers, a great many of whom appear to have badly served him, and whose very evident incapacity he has defended with pathetic and misplaced loyalty. Either he has not had the appreciation of the gravity and the magnitude of the T.I.M. fraud, or was indifferent to it until it burst forth on the public with a rude shock damaging the Undertaking's reputation. He has not been able to show to us that he has attempted to detect the source of conspiracy, and has merely pleaded inability of his predecessors in this direction as an excuse or justification for his own failure. It may be that at times Mr. Taleyarkhan may have put forth his best, but his best fell far short of our expectations of a man in his position and in his status. Indeed we feel that the job was too big for the man.

We were particularly pained with the expression of negative mentality, when in his defence he repeatedly pleaded his opposition to too rapid an expansion, to the taking over of the B.B.C. and to the opening of the Central Depot, (even when it was pointed out to him that these were the decisions of the B.E.S.T. Committee) and we feel that his persistent opposition to these and his indifference in executing and implementing these decisions of the B.E.S.T. Committee not only did him no credit but amounted to disregard of Committee's decisions. He lacked drive and vigorous push. He appears to be wedded to old traditions and practices of the old administration, never for a moment imagining that what was good enough 20 years ago is not good enough today, when teeming millions of the City call for a very quick expansion of the transport. He has not been a bold or original organiser.

It is our conviction that in view of our above findings Mr. Taleyarkhan cannot continue in the Undertaking's service. We therefore recommend that Mr. Taleyarkhan's services should be dispensed with with immediate effect, and that he be paid six months' full pay in lieu of notice and that he be granted such benefits inclusive of Provident Fund with Undertaking's contribution, privilege leave, etc. to which he may be entitled.

It has been our painful duty to make this above recommendation, but we desire to point out that this enquiry has disclosed that there are numerous defects still in the Traffic Department, some of which we have indicated above and it is our recommendation to the Committee that the Committee do proceed to look into the same and take appropriate steps for their early eradication.

Sd. G. G. MORARJI (Chairman).
Sd. NAUSHIR C. BHARUCHA.
Sd. D. V. PATEL.
Bombay, 11th Oct. 1950.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

I LITTLE dreamt when I innocently penned a few lines about Coca-Cola a month ago that, in true Taurus fashion, I was putting my foot in it. And How! For a few days there was a deceptive silence—it seems that I caught certain parties on the wrong foot, and they wanted time to think things over—and then quite a few people began to wonder what exactly was my interest in the whole affair, and why I was butting in in the first place.

Well, I started the whole thing, as I said, quite innocently, but it now seems that the controversy over the Coca stuff is getting rather out of its depth. It has even entered the hallowed sanctums of the Indian Parliament, and the big-wigs of the Central Government are tossing questions and answers back and forth in furious fashion.

While poor Mr. Mashruwala, the editor of the "Harijan," is quite beside himself with rage, that Indians should be frivolous and fritter away time and energy—to say nothing of hard cash—on totally unnecessary beverages. In a signed article in the issue of November 14th, he not only launches into a furious tirade against Coca-Cola, but seems to go—if the expression may be pardoned—completely off the rails and demolishes all sweet drinks altogether with his invective.

Far be it from me to dampen this ardent spirit, but could he not leave us the few blessings we still have? I understand and appreciate that liquor is abhorrent, but does Mr. Mashruwala have to go to the lengths of absurdity? He gives copious quotations from an American "Consumer's Report" in support of his stand. Here are some gems.

> —The white sugar (in Coca-Cola) is destructive of body calcium; the appetite is blunted, and wholesome food and drink replaced by Cokes. Children are thereby definitely trained to a "sweet taste"; to eating for the palate instead of health's sake.

Well, well! If ever a mountain was generated out of a molehill, it is here. All normal children have a sweet tooth. Take away a Coke, and they will find dirty sweets on the roadside to satisfy their cravings.

Mr. Mashruwala, in the storm that he raised over Vanaspati, took his stand on anti-adulteration. He is now carrying the argument to its logical and absurd conclusion. Why should people be found drinking adulterated stuff when they can get pure water, or, at any rate, water that is differently impure? The point is well taken, indeed.

There is also some talk of caffeine being present in Coca-Cola, with an impressive array of figures that purports to support his views and shows just how dangerous a Coke can be. Mr. Mashruwala should be aware that Government in this country sees to it that narcotic drugs are not peddled in sweet drinks. If two percent beer caused enough uproar to result in its abolition, then an aerated drink containing caffeine will certainly not slip unnoticed past the drug control.

I hate saying, 'I told you so,' but things seem to be taking shape exactly as I said they would over a month ago. We are told Coca is a dangerous stimulant, that Cola is even worse; that we shall soon be a land of addicts. The correct thing for all these pinch-beck "pro bono publicos" to do is to insist on the product being analysed, and, if the chemists find nothing harmful in it, to shut up.

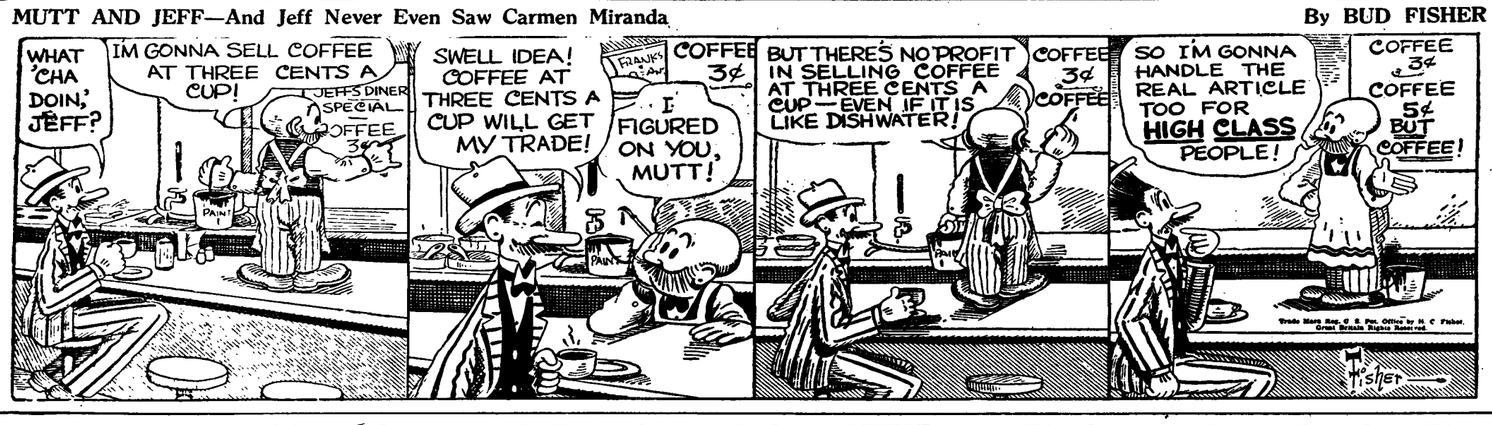
Millions of Americans are drinking millions of bottles of the drink every day, and far from having their energies sapped and their senses devitalised, they are doing quite all right. If the protest was that Coca-Cola should not be introduced because it is a vanity, we could understand it. But many things in life are vanities and, in the words of the immortal Sam Weller, Wot's your pertikler Vanity?

The breeze in Parliament between Mr. H. V. Kamath and the Supply Minister, Mr. Mahatab, was, if possible, even more puerile, with the former quite peeved because a Government minister had opened the Coca-Cola plant and advertised this American "stuff." If an American steals a march and gets some publicity, the example should be imitated, not condemned. We could use some little enterprise in Indian advertising methods, believe me.

But Mr. Kamath seemed to be off the mark with his idea that the Supply Minister was a stooge of the big bad American dollar, for the latter promptly informed him that the capital of the newly floated concern was purely Indian, with the Maharaja of Patiala having a large share in it. Mr. Kamath's reply: "The cat is out of the bag." Mr. Mahatab wondered out loud if there any such "Bag", and was promptly informed, "Oh yes, a very big one!"

Actually, this incident gave the nefarious Coca-Cola a lot of free publicity, as Mr. Kamath may be painfully aware. Some one else—may be some rival interests—should attack Mr. Kamath himself for falling prey to the American bait and advertising them gratis!

MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff Never Even Saw Carmen Miranda — By BUD FISHER


WHAT 'CHA DOIN', JEFF?
IM GONNA SELL COFFEE AT THREE CENTS A CUP!
JEFF'S DINER SPECIAL COFFEE 3¢
SWELL IDEA! COFFEE AT THREE CENTS A CUP WILL GET MY TRADE!
FRANK'S CAFE
COFFEE 3¢
I FIGURED ON YOU, MUTT!
BUT THERE'S NO PROFIT IN SELLING COFFEE AT THREE CENTS A CUP—EVEN IF IT IS LIKE DISHWATER!
COFFEE 3¢
SO I'M GONNA HANDLE THE REAL ARTICLE TOO FOR HIGH CLASS PEOPLE!
COFFEE 3¢
COFFEE 5¢ BUT COFFEE!
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